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Item 131 of the preliminary list*
Programme planning

Proposed strategic framework for the period 2018-2019

Part two: biennial programme plan

Programme 9
United Nations support for the New Partnership for Africa's Development

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Overall orientation

9.1 Following the final review and appraisal of the implementation of the United Nations New Agenda for the Development of Africa in the 1990s, the General Assembly, in its resolution 57/7, endorsed the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) as the framework within which the international community should concentrate its efforts for Africa's development, called upon the United Nations system to align its activities in Africa with the priorities of NEPAD, urged the United Nations system to foster a coherent response in coordinating its activities at the national, regional and global levels, and called upon the United Nations system to enhance its advocacy role and public information activities in support of Africa's development.

9.2 In the same resolution, the Assembly underscored the need for a structure in the Secretariat in New York to review and report on the support provided for NEPAD by the United Nations system and the international community and on the coordinated implementation of the outcomes of summit meetings and conferences as they relate to Africa. In view of this, the Assembly, in its resolution 57/300, endorsed the creation of the Office of the Special Adviser on Africa and entrusted to it the role of coordinating and guiding the preparation of Africa-related reports and inputs, coordinating global advocacy in support of NEPAD and coordinating the interdepartmental task force on African affairs to ensure coherence and an integrated approach for United Nations support to Africa.

9.3 In its resolution 57/7, the Assembly welcomed actions taken at the regional level to organize the activities of the United Nations system around thematic clusters covering the priority areas of NEPAD. In that regard, the Regional Coordination Mechanism of United Nations system organizations working in Africa, which is convened by the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA), has also become an important mechanism for enhancing United Nations system-wide coordination and cooperation at the regional and subregional levels in support of the African Union and its NEPAD programme.

9.4 As NEPAD has been the overarching framework for the implementation of the Millennium Development Goals in Africa, it will continue to be a critical guiding framework for the continent's implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its Sustainable Development Goals. Furthermore, NEPAD has assumed a critical role in view of the designation by the African Union of the NEPAD Planning and Coordinating Agency as a key implementing agent of the African Union Agenda 2063, the continent's ambitious 50-year framework for development, peace and security. Agenda 2063 highlights a wide range of aspirations and priority projects; its aim is to achieve an integrated, prosperous and peaceful Africa. Like the 2030 Agenda and its Sustainable Development Goals, Agenda 2063 and its first 10-year implementation plan, which covers the period 2014-2023, take a people-centred approach that aims to ensure that no one is left behind by emphasizing, inter alia, agriculture, health, education, infrastructure development, gender equality and women's empowerment, nutrition, peace and security.

9.5 Africa and the development priorities set forth in the continent's overarching regional frameworks continue to be a key focus for Member States. In the political declaration on Africa's development needs, adopted in 2008 (see General Assembly

resolution 63/1), Member States noted that the full and timely achievement of the Millennium Development Goals in Africa remained elusive and reaffirmed their commitment to addressing Africa's special needs. This was echoed in the outcome document of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (General Assembly resolution 66/288, annex), in which Member States reaffirmed their commitment to the full implementation of NEPAD and underscored the key priority for the international community of supporting Africa's sustainable development efforts. In the Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development (General Assembly resolution 69/313, annex), Member States recognized the importance of addressing the needs and challenges faced by African countries and reaffirmed the importance of supporting NEPAD, Agenda 2063 and its first 10-year implementation plan. In the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (see General Assembly resolution 70/1), Member States acknowledged the specific challenges faced by African countries and reaffirmed the importance of supporting Agenda 2063 and NEPAD, both of which they recognized as integral to the new 2030 Agenda.

9.6 While the African Peace and Security Architecture of the African Union has contributed to peace and security on the continent, several African countries continue to experience factors of instability that undermine durable peace and sustainable development. The need for a comprehensive response in promoting peace, security and development was recognized in the report of the Secretary-General on the causes of conflict and the promotion of durable peace and sustainable development in Africa (A/52/871-S/1998/318). The General Assembly, in its resolution 69/291, requested the Secretary-General to continue to monitor and report to the Assembly on an annual basis on persistent and emerging challenges to the promotion of durable peace and sustainable development in Africa, as well as on the approach and support of the United Nations system.

9.7 The United Nations is working to further support Africa in overcoming barriers to peace through the implementation of General Assembly resolution 67/302, in which the Assembly acknowledged the efforts to enhance coordination and cooperation between the African Union Peace and Security Council and the United Nations Security Council in the areas of peace and security, including the joint annual consultative meetings between members of the two Councils. In the report of the Secretary-General entitled "The future of United Nations peace operations: implementation of the recommendations of the High-level Independent Panel on Peace Operations (A/70/357-S/2015/682)", it was noted that with most United Nations peace operations in Africa, significant African Union peace operations under way and common mediation efforts across the continent, the African Union is the key regional partner of the United Nations.

9.8 Increasingly, the international community has recognized the inextricable link between peace, security and development and the need to establish lasting conditions for peace and inclusivity as a basis for sustainable development. In Sustainable Development Goal 16, Member States committed to promoting peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, with a specific target to significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere. In line with this, the fourth aspiration of Agenda 2063 is a peaceful and secure Africa, with a specific commitment to silence all guns in Africa by 2020. The Office of the Special Adviser on Africa will further reinforce the peace-security-development nexus in its advocacy, policy and analytical work. Furthermore, the many

overlapping priority areas in the Sustainable Development Goals, Agenda 2063 and its first 10-year implementation plan will require greater efforts to ensure coordination and coherence in their implementation by the United Nations system, African regional and subregional organizations and national bodies.

9.9 On the basis of General Assembly resolutions 66/293, 67/293 and 67/294 and the report of the Secretary-General on strengthening the Office of the Special Adviser on Africa (A/68/506), the Assembly has decided to strengthen the Office to enable it to address new and emerging challenges and opportunities at the global and regional levels and to better support Africa, particularly NEPAD, and to implement the mandate of the United Nations monitoring mechanism. This strengthening has enabled the Office to launch the monitoring mechanism, which reviews the implementation of commitments made towards Africa's development by African countries and their development partners. The monitoring mechanism, with its biennial reviews and broad consultations with regional stakeholders, will continue to play an important role in reviewing and monitoring commitments arising from, inter alia, major United Nations conferences and summits, such as the Third International Conference on Financing for Development and the twenty-first session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, and will also play an integral role in support of the high-level political forum on sustainable development through the monitoring and implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Sustainable Development Goals in Africa. In addition, the interdepartmental task force on African affairs has been strengthened to ensure further coherence and an integrated approach for United Nations support for Africa, including through involvement of the interdepartmental task force in the preparatory process of the biennial report of the monitoring mechanism.

9.10 In June 2015, the African Union adopted a successor programme to the 10-year capacity-building programme for the African Union, which will expire in 2016. The framework for a renewed United Nations/African Union Partnership on Africa's Integration and Development Agenda (PAIDA) for the period 2017-2027 seeks to strengthen engagement between the United Nations and Africa's regional and subregional organizations and calls for all strategic partners to align themselves with Africa's priorities.

9.11 The Office of the Special Adviser on Africa provides overall coordination and leadership to the programme, for which it will share joint responsibility with ECA and the Department of Public Information of the Secretariat.

Subprogramme 1
Coordination of global advocacy of and support for the New Partnership for Africa's Development

Objective of the Organization: To strengthen international cooperation in support of the New Partnership for Africa's Development and the achievement of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Sustainable Development Goals in Africa

Expected accomplishments of the Secretariat	*Indicators of achievement*
(a) Increased international community support for Africa's development, in general, and for NEPAD, in particular	(i) Increased number of United Nations system activities in support of Africa's development
	(ii) Increased number of international forums, activities and outputs addressing South-South, North-South and triangular cooperation in support of Africa
(b) Improved monitoring of the implementation of commitments towards Africa's development, including through regional mechanisms	(i) Increased number of monitored and assessed commitments by African countries towards meeting Africa's development needs
	(ii) Increased number of monitored and assessed commitments by Africa's development partners towards meeting Africa's development needs
(c) Improved United Nations coordination in providing support to Africa's development	Increased number of projects, programmes and activities coordinated through the interdepartmental task force on African affairs in support of Africa's development
(d) Increased international awareness of Africa's development issues	Increased number of visits to and page views on the website of the Office of the Special Adviser on Africa and related websites

Strategy

9.12 Responsibility for subprogramme 1 is vested in the Office of the Special Adviser on Africa. The subprogramme will ensure that Africa's development issues are effectively addressed in intergovernmental debates and adequately incorporated into the resolutions emerging from relevant processes. It will endeavour to raise international awareness of Africa's development issues through its policy, review, analytical, monitoring and advocacy activities in areas that are major African priorities and that are central to the continent's transformative development agenda, including, inter alia, agriculture, capacity-building, diversification of economies, youth empowerment, food security and nutrition, industrialization, infrastructure development, health, and peace and security, all with a focus on gender equality and women's empowerment.

9.13 The subprogramme will seek to engage key stakeholders involved in Africa's development to raise awareness and mobilize support for Africa's development through participation, organization and engagement in key forums. It will work to strengthen coherence and coordination of United Nations efforts in support of Africa through the interdepartmental task force on African affairs. It will also strengthen its engagement with Member States, African regional and subregional organizations, the private sector, academia and civil society, including the African diaspora, to mobilize international support for Africa's development. It will continue to analyse, report on and raise awareness of the causes of conflict in African countries, monitor early warning signals and make recommendations on steps that need to be taken to address the root causes of conflict in African countries, including those of terrorism and violent extremism, and will also address the interrelationship between conflict and development on the continent.

9.14 The subprogramme will ensure that Africa remains a priority in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Sustainable Development Goals. In implementing the subprogramme, the Office of the Special Adviser on Africa will work closely with other United Nations bodies at the global, regional and subregional levels, and will continue to engage with key intergovernmental bodies, including the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council.

9.15 The Office will also work closely with Member States, the African Union, the NEPAD Planning and Coordinating Agency and the United Nations system in the performance of its functions. It will work with civil society and academia, and will also work closely with the private sector to raise awareness of investment opportunities in Africa and support NEPAD in mobilizing investment for its flagship programmes and the priority areas of Agenda 2063, for which NEPAD is an implementing agent.

9.16 Furthermore, the Office will work closely with the regional economic communities, which have been highlighted as being central actors in the implementation, financing, monitoring and evaluation of Agenda 2063, its first 10-year implementation plan and its priority projects, in conjunction with NEPAD and the African Union. In that regard, the Office will continue to strengthen its engagement with the regional economic communities, including by ensuring their continued high-level participation in the Office's major activities, such as Africa Week, an event convened annually by the Office as part of its advocacy and outreach mandate, with the aim of strengthening engagement between Member States and key African regional and subregional bodies, as well as raising awareness of the complementarities between global and continental agendas. In view of the importance attached to governance in Africa and its relation to peace, security and development, the Office will also continue to strengthen its engagement with the secretariat of the African Peer Review Mechanism through its inclusion in such activities as Africa Week and consultations relating to the United Nations monitoring mechanism.

9.17 As the secretariat of the United Nations monitoring mechanism, the Office will monitor the implementation of commitments made towards Africa's development. In that regard, the Office will mobilize the United Nations system through the interdepartmental task force on African affairs and elicit inputs from civil society, the private sector and academia in line with General Assembly resolution 66/293. The Office will also follow up on the implementation of Agenda 2063 and its first 10-year implementation plan and support implementation of

PAIDA, with the aim of achieving a strengthened framework for United Nations coherence in support of Africa. In order to promote partnerships between Africa and its development partners, including North-South, South-South and triangular partnerships, and as a co-organizer of the Tokyo international conferences on African development, the Office will work to ensure the full implementation of commitments made at the Sixth Tokyo International Conference on African Development. Furthermore, the Office will promote South-South cooperation and will support African countries in devising effective strategies to maximize the benefits from those partnerships.

9.18 In its capacity as the convener of the advocacy and communications cluster of the Regional Coordination Mechanism for Africa, the Office of the Special Adviser on Africa will work with the African Union Commission, ECA, the Department of Public Information and the NEPAD Planning and Coordinating Agency to develop a comprehensive advocacy and communications strategy for NEPAD in view of the continent's new priorities, as reflected in Agenda 2063 and its first 10-year implementation plan.

Subprogramme 2
Regional coordination of and support for the New Partnership for Africa's Development

Objective of the Organization: To strengthen United Nations system-wide support for the African Union and its Agenda 2063 and other regional priorities, including its New Partnership for Africa's Development programme, at the regional and subregional levels, within the context of the United Nations-African Union Partnership on Africa's Integration and Development Agenda (PAIDA) for the period 2017-2027, as well as strategic plans and priorities of the African Union organs and institutions

Expected accomplishments of the Secretariat	*Indicators of achievement*
(a) Enhanced coherence, coordination and cooperation among United Nations agencies and organizations, within the context of PAIDA, in support of the Sustainable Development Goals, the African Union Agenda 2063 and its NEPAD programme, as well as the empowerment of women at the regional and subregional levels	Increased number of joint projects implemented by the United Nations organizations, through PAIDA and in the context of the Regional Coordination Mechanism for Africa, in support of the Sustainable Development Goals, the African Union Agenda 2063 and its NEPAD programme, as well as the empowerment of women at the regional and subregional levels
(b) Enhanced capacity of regional and subregional organizations, particularly the African Union Commission, the NEPAD Planning and Coordinating Agency, the African Peer Review Mechanism secretariat, the regional economic communities and intergovernmental organizations to design, implement and monitor their programmes	Increased number of joint capacity development projects in planning, implementing, monitoring and reporting extended to regional and subregional African organizations and institutions by the United Nations system organizations in the context of the Regional Coordination Mechanism for Africa and the subregional coordination mechanisms

Strategy

9.19 Substantive responsibility for subprogramme 2 is vested in ECA. The activities covered by the subprogramme will be undertaken by the Capacity Development Division. In implementing the subprogramme, ECA will work closely with other United Nations bodies at the global, regional and subregional levels, in particular with the Office of the Special Adviser on Africa, the Department of Public Information, the Department of Economic and Social Affairs, the United Nations Development Group and the Regional Directors' teams to support the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals, the African Union Agenda 2063 and its NEPAD programme through various mechanisms, including the Regional Coordination Mechanism for Africa and the subregional coordination mechanisms.

9.20 Inter-agency coordination and collaboration among United Nations agencies working in Africa will be carried out through the Regional Coordination Mechanism for Africa in support of the United Nations-African Union Partnership on Africa's Integration and Development Agenda for the period 2017-2027 and the African Union Agenda 2063, including the priorities of the NEPAD programme at the regional and subregional levels. In addition, the subprogramme will take the lead in coordinating and convening the annual meetings of the Regional Coordination Mechanism for Africa.

9.21 The support of United Nations organizations and agencies working in Africa for the African Union and its organs, including the NEPAD Planning and Coordinating Agency, will be focused on the implementation of the African Union Agenda 2063. Through the secretariat of the Regional Coordination Mechanism for Africa, housed in ECA, joint implementation programmes and activities will be developed between the United Nations and the African Union and its organs. The strategic focus of subprogramme 2 will therefore be on strengthening inter-agency collaboration and coordination through the work of the clusters of the Regional Coordination Mechanism for Africa on the implementation of technical cooperation activities by the United Nations organizations in support of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the African Union Agenda 2063 and other priorities of Africa, in line with the Addis Ababa Action Agenda. This will entail strengthening collaboration and coordination with the African Union Commission, the NEPAD Planning and Coordinating Agency, the secretariat of the African Peer Review Mechanism, the regional economic communities, the African Development Bank and other regional and bilateral organizations with a view to ensuring the provision of effective support in the context of African Union priorities, including its NEPAD programme. The subprogramme will promote and support effective, coherent and coordinated actions by United Nations agencies and organizations, including the Regional Directors' teams and the United Nations Development Group, in support of the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals, the African Union Agenda 2063 and other priorities of the African Union, including the empowerment of women. It will also provide substantive and effective servicing of the annual meetings of the Regional Coordination Mechanism for Africa and its subregional coordination mechanisms, including monitoring, assessing and reporting on progress in the implementation of United Nations system-wide support for the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals, the African Union Agenda 2063 and other priorities of the African Union at the regional and subregional levels.

Subprogramme 3
Public information and awareness activities in support of the New Partnership for Africa's Development

Objective of the Organization: To raise international support for the economic, political and social development of Africa, as well as for the efforts made by Africa and the international community to promote the economic growth and sustainable development of the region in pursuit of the goals of the New Partnership for Africa's Development and the achievement of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Sustainable Development Goals in Africa

Expected accomplishments of the Secretariat	*Indicators of achievement*
(a) Enhanced awareness of key thematic issues of NEPAD and other issues related to economic growth and sustainable development in Africa	(i) Increased number of visits to and page views on the *Africa Renewal* website and related websites
	(ii) Increased number of news items and publications (print, audio and video) picked up and reprinted or republished by the media as a result of continuing interest

Strategy

9.22 Substantive responsibility for subprogramme 3 lies with the Department of Public Information. The overall strategy involves the development of global strategic communications plans on priority issues affecting Africa, including generating support in Africa and in donor countries for NEPAD and the African Union Agenda 2063 and for the achievement of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, and is aimed at ensuring that such plans are implemented in coordination with the rest of the Department, the United Nations Communications Group and the United Nations system as a whole, in particular with the Office of the Special Adviser on Africa and ECA, as well as the Regional Coordination Mechanism for Africa. Activities will include publication of *Africa Renewal* magazine, web-only news features and analysis, background notes, press releases and briefing papers for use by external media, both African and international. Dissemination to diverse target groups, such as youth, parliamentarians, policymakers in both government and non-governmental organizations, trade unions, civil society and academic institutions, will be achieved through direct contact with individuals and groups, including through systematic outreach to African and international media, to ensure that key players are informed of major national and international initiatives that affect the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals in Africa.

Legislative mandates

General Assembly resolutions

54/234	The causes of conflict and the promotion of durable peace and sustainable development in Africa
57/2	United Nations Declaration on the New Partnership for Africa's Development

57/7	Final review and appraisal of the United Nations New Agenda for the Development of Africa in the 1990s and support for the New Partnership for Africa's Development
57/300	Strengthening of the United Nations: an agenda for further change
63/1	Political declaration on Africa's development needs
63/267	New Partnership for Africa's Development: progress in implementation and international support
63/304	Implementation of the recommendations contained in the report of the Secretary-General on the causes of conflict and the promotion of durable peace and sustainable development in Africa
64/258	New Partnership for Africa's Development: progress in implementation and international support
65/1	Keeping the promise: united to achieve the Millennium Development Goals
65/278	Implementation of the recommendations contained in the report of the Secretary-General on the causes of conflict and the promotion of durable peace and sustainable development in Africa
65/284	New Partnership for Africa's Development: progress in implementation and international support
66/197	Implementation of Agenda 21, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21 and the outcomes of the World Summit on Sustainable Development
66/287	Implementation of the recommendations contained in the report of the Secretary-General on the causes of conflict and the promotion of durable peace and sustainable development in Africa
66/288	The future we want
66/293	A monitoring mechanism to review commitments made towards Africa's development
67/293	Implementation of the recommendations contained in the report of the Secretary-General on the causes of conflict and the promotion of durable peace and sustainable development in Africa
67/294	New Partnership for Africa's Development: progress in implementation and international support
67/302	Cooperation between the United Nations and the African Union
68/6	Outcome document of the special event to follow up efforts made towards achieving the Millennium Development Goals

68/278	Implementation of the recommendations contained in the report of the Secretary-General on the causes of conflict and the promotion of durable peace and sustainable development in Africa
68/301	New Partnership for Africa's Development: progress in implementation and international support
69/290	New Partnership for Africa's Development: progress in implementation and international support
69/291	Implementation of the recommendations contained in the report of the Secretary-General on the causes of conflict and the promotion of durable peace and sustainable development in Africa
69/313	Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development (Addis Ababa Action Agenda)
70/1	Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

Security Council resolutions

1197 (1998)	Support for regional and subregional initiatives on Africa and strengthening of coordination between the United Nations and regional and subregional organizations in the area of conflict prevention and maintenance of peace
2033 (2012)	United Nations-African Union cooperation

Economic and Social Council ministerial declarations

Ministerial declaration of the high-level segment of the 2013 session of the Economic and Social Council, entitled "Science, technology and innovation, and the potential of culture, for promoting sustainable development and achieving the Millennium Development Goals"

Ministerial declaration of the high-level segment of the 2014 session of the Economic and Social Council on the theme "Addressing ongoing and emerging challenges for meeting the Millennium Development Goals in 2015 and for sustaining development gains in the future", and of the high-level political forum on sustainable development convened under the auspices of the Council on the theme "Achieving the Millennium Development Goals and charting the way for an ambitious post-2015 development agenda, including the sustainable development goals"

Ministerial declaration of the high-level segment of the 2015 session of the Economic and Social Council on the theme "Managing the transition from the Millennium Development Goals to the sustainable development goals: what it will take", and of the high-level political forum on sustainable development convened under the auspices of the Council on the theme "Strengthening integration, implementation and review: the high-level political forum on sustainable development after 2015"

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Programme 10
Trade and development

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Overall orientation

10.1 The main objective of the programme implemented by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) and the International Trade Centre (ITC) is to assist developing countries, especially the least developed countries, and countries with economies in transition in integrating beneficially into the global economy in support of inclusive and sustainable growth and development. Through its work to promote development-centred globalization, UNCTAD will help to implement the global development agenda and will assist developing countries in meeting their development goals, including poverty eradication, improving the well-being of citizens and addressing the opportunities and challenges created by globalization. In particular, UNCTAD will further enhance its efforts to support the development of Africa across its areas of expertise.

10.2 In order to attain the foregoing objectives, UNCTAD, within its mandate, will:

(a) Conduct research and analysis on long-standing and emerging trade and development issues;

(b) Build consensus around efforts to promote policies and strategies conducive to inclusive and sustainable development;

(c) Support countries in implementing development strategies aimed at integrating into the global trading system and economy and achieving sustainable growth and development.

10.3 ITC will contribute to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals through fulfilling its mandate (to improve the international competitiveness of small and medium-sized enterprises from developing countries, especially least developed countries, and countries with economies in transition).

10.4 In the context of deepening interdependence among all countries, UNCTAD will maintain its unique orientation and commitment to development through those three pillars, while remaining responsive and accountable to all Member States. The Conference will also continue efforts to enhance its efficiency, effectiveness, transparency and accountability, including through results-based management.

10.5 The programme is guided by the quadrennial sessions of the Conference, the Trade and Development Board and its subsidiary bodies, and the Commission on Science and Technology for Development, including the decisions adopted at the twelfth and thirteenth sessions of the Conference and those to be adopted at the fourteenth session, to be held in 2016. UNCTAD remains the focal point in the United Nations for the integrated treatment of trade and development and interrelated issues in the areas of finance, technology, investment and sustainable development. The Conference is responsible for subprogrammes 1 to 5, while ITC is responsible for subprogramme 6.

10.6 As many development challenges are closely interconnected, UNCTAD contributes to effective responses to these challenges through the integrated treatment of trade, finance, investment, technology and sustainable development and the promotion of such an approach for the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. As sustainable and inclusive outcomes in an interdependent world involve collective responses at the multilateral level, UNCTAD has a key role to play in the United Nations system for building consensus around more

development-centred globalization, which contributes to faster and more stable growth, economic diversification, sustainable debt management, job creation, poverty reduction and sustainable and inclusive development.

10.7 UNCTAD will pursue its subprogrammes in support of the main objective of the programme. Subprogramme 1 examines development strategies in a globalizing world economy and related issues. Subprogrammes 2 and 4 contribute to the building of productive capacity and international competitiveness. Subprogramme 3 and the trade logistics component of subprogramme 4 contribute to the maximization of gains resulting from globalization for development in international trade and trade negotiations. Subprogramme 5 covers the development strategies of economies in Africa, least developed countries and countries in special situations, including small island developing States, landlocked developing countries and other structurally weak, vulnerable and small economies. Sectoral concerns of those countries will also be addressed by other subprogrammes in coordination and cooperation with subprogramme 5.

10.8 ITC will pursue subprogramme 6, which addresses the operational aspects of trade promotion and export development. Its strategic vision is to foster inclusive and sustainable growth and development through trade and international business development. In paragraph 68 of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, international trade is explicitly recognized as a means to achieve the global goals: "International trade is an engine for inclusive economic growth and poverty reduction, and contributes to the promotion of sustainable development." The role of the private sector for development is also recognized in the 2030 Agenda. Within this context, the strategic challenges of ITC are to strengthen the integration of the business sector into the global economy, improve the performance of trade and investment support institutions for the benefit of enterprises and improve the international competitiveness of enterprises.

10.9 Throughout its programme of work, UNCTAD will make efforts to mainstream cross-cutting issues related to gender equality and the empowerment of women, the promotion of sustainable development, and full and productive employment. It will also strengthen its cross-divisional coordination, in particular with respect to training and capacity-building programmes. UNCTAD and ITC will increase their use of evaluation surveys to seek feedback from relevant stakeholders from across all subprogrammes in order to measure the improved capacity of stakeholders to address trade and development issues as a result of UNCTAD and ITC assistance.

10.10 UNCTAD will contribute to the implementation of the outcomes of relevant global conferences and to the achievement of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, in particular its means of implementation, through support for global partnerships for development, financing for development, domestic resource mobilization, investment, addressing debt, trade, commodities and systemic issues, global economic decision-making, economic cooperation among developing countries, sustainable development and science and technology for development.

10.11 UNCTAD will also contribute to the implementation of other relevant global conferences, including the Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development and its follow-up, the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2011-2020, the outcomes and the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, the outcomes and the Declaration of Principles and the Plan of Action of the World

Summit on the Information Society, the Vienna Programme of Action for Landlocked Developing Countries for the Decade 2014-2024, the SIDS Accelerated Modalities of Action (SAMOA) Pathway and the outcome document of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, entitled "The future we want". UNCTAD will also assist in furthering the implementation of the Doha Ministerial Declaration of the Fourth Ministerial Conference of the World Trade Organization (WTO).

10.12 As a lead agency of the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination (CEB) inter-agency thematic cluster on trade and productive capacity, UNCTAD will contribute to the implementation of the Aid for Trade initiative, enhance the role of trade and development and interrelated issues in United Nations development assistance plans, such as United Nations development assistance frameworks and national development strategies, undertake joint operations at the country level and enhance related inter-agency cooperation in system-wide initiatives.

10.13 In the implementation of the programme of work of UNCTAD under the different subprogrammes, the following should be taken into consideration:

(a) The relevance of the technical cooperation programmes provided to developing countries as a cross-cutting issue to be monitored by the secretariat;

(b) As the work on results-based management is an ongoing process and follows relevant United Nations guidelines, the overall results-based management approach will be revised on the basis of the outcome of this process.

Subprogramme 1
Globalization, interdependence and development

Objective of the Organization: To enhance economic policies and strategies at all levels for sustained growth, inclusive and sustainable development, full employment and decent work for all, and poverty eradication in developing countries, especially the least developed countries, including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation

Expected accomplishments of the Secretariat	*Indicators of achievement*
(a) Improved understanding of the global economic environment and of policy choices for inclusive and sustained development at the national, regional and international levels	(i) Number of statements at, inter alia, intergovernmental meetings, by policymakers and beneficiaries indicating the usefulness of UNCTAD research and analysis for the national policymaking process
	(ii) Number of citations in the media on the growth-oriented macroeconomic and financial policy choices advocated in UNCTAD research
	(iii) Percentage of UNCTAD Virtual Institute members indicating that the products and services of the Virtual Institute are useful for their teaching and research

(b) Enhanced understanding of the interplay between successful development resource mobilization, debt sustainability and effective debt management as it relates to achieving progress towards a durable solution to the debt problems of developing countries	(i) Number of institutions and countries having used the capacity-building services of the Debt Management and Financial Analysis System programme (ii) Number of international and national policy positions and initiatives in the area of debt and development resource mobilization incorporating contributions from UNCTAD (iii) Percentage of stakeholders indicating the usefulness of participating in the Debt Management Conference
(c) Improved access to and use of reliable and timely statistics and indicators highlighting the interlinkages between globalization, trade and development for decision-making on economic policies and development strategies	Percentage of users reporting satisfaction with UNCTAD statistical products
(d) Improved Palestinian policymaking and institutional capacities, and strengthened international cooperation for alleviating the adverse economic and social conditions imposed on the Palestinian people and for building an independent Palestinian State	Number of Palestinian development and policy initiatives and institutions responding to UNCTAD research findings, recommendations and technical cooperation activities

Strategy

10.14 The subprogramme, under the responsibility of the Division on Globalization and Development Strategies, will focus on:

(a) Identifying specific needs and measures arising from the interdependence among trade, finance, investment, technology and macroeconomic policies, from the point of view of their effects on development;

(b) Contributing to a better understanding of coherence between international economic rules, practices and processes and national policies and development strategies;

(c) Contributing to research and analysis on:

(i) The prospects of and impact on trade and development, at both the national and international levels, resulting from the global economic and financial crisis and its aftermath;

(ii) The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and how it can enable the pursuit of stable and inclusive development paths;

(iii) The changes to the global economic landscape, with a view to facilitating the bridging of development gaps;

(d) Supporting developing countries, especially least developed countries, landlocked developing countries, small island developing States and other structurally weak, vulnerable and small economies in their efforts to formulate

development strategies and practical policy options and recommendations at all levels to meet the challenges of globalization, and continuing to support middle-income countries according to their needs;

(e) Intensifying interaction and communication with Governments, policymakers, universities and think tanks in Member States, including the dissemination of the work of UNCTAD.

10.15 The objective will be pursued through research and policy analysis, consensus-building and technical assistance, including with other international organizations, on the basis of:

(a) Timely and forward-looking research and analysis regarding macroeconomic, debt and development policies, including resource mobilization, taking into account the relevant outcomes of global conferences and summits on development, in particular the third International Conference on Financing for Development;

(b) The furtherance of consensus-building with regard to macroeconomic and development policies for developing countries;

(c) Support for the development of local teaching and research capacities in developing countries and academic networking;

(d) Technical assistance, training and support for developing countries in building national capacities for effective debt management, in cooperation, where appropriate, with the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank and other stakeholders;

(e) Assistance to developing countries to improve their national statistical capacity in the area of trade and development through advisory, statistical and information services;

(f) An assessment of the prospects of, and the obstacles to, economic development in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, and the provision of effective operational activities, with a view to alleviating the adverse economic and social conditions imposed on the Palestinian people;

(g) Research and analysis of trends and prospects for South-South integration and cooperation, including triangular cooperation, in the areas of trade, finance, investment and technology.

Subprogramme 2
Investment and enterprise

Objective of the Organization: To ensure inclusive growth and sustainable development through investment and enterprise development for the enhancement of productive and technological capacity-building, industrialization, economic diversification, job creation and progress towards achieving the Sustainable Development Goals

Expected accomplishments of the Secretariat	*Indicators of achievement*
(a) Improved ability of countries to address key and emerging issues related to investment and its interaction with official development assistance, trade and regional integration, and to develop in a sustainable manner	(i) Number of investment stakeholders reporting improved capacity to address key issues related to investment as a result of UNCTAD assistance
	(ii) Number of statements by Member States indicating that they have implemented tools and methodology provided by UNCTAD in the area of international investment
	(iii) Percentage of stakeholders indicating the usefulness of participating in the World Investment Forum
(b) Enhanced ability of developing countries and countries with economies in transition in designing and implementing strategies and policies to attract and benefit from investment for sustainable development	(i) Number of developing countries and countries with economies in transition implementing strategies, policies and recommendations for attracting and benefiting from foreign investment for sustainable development and inclusive growth, as a result of UNCTAD assistance
	(ii) Number of developing countries and countries with economies in transition demonstrating improved investment-related performance on the basis of various benchmark indicators, following UNCTAD assistance
(c) Enhanced capacity to address key and emerging issues related to international investment agreements and their development dimension, as well as their formulation and implementation	(i) Number of statements by Member States indicating that they pursue activities in support of the sustainable development dimension of international investment agreements, following UNCTAD assistance
	(ii) Number of investment stakeholders sharing experiences and best practices on the sustainable dimension of international investment agreements

(d) Enhanced understanding of enterprise development issues and ability to boost productive and technological capacity through enterprise development policies	(i) Number of countries implementing UNCTAD policy measures and tools in the design of policies aimed at strengthening entrepreneurship and the competitiveness of their firms (ii) Number of countries using guidance and tools developed by UNCTAD in the areas of accounting, enterprise development, business linkages and corporate reporting

Strategy

10.16 The subprogramme, under the responsibility of the Division on Investment and Enterprise, will assist all developing countries, in particular those in Africa and the least developed countries, as well as landlocked developing countries, small island developing States and other structurally weak, vulnerable and small economies, and countries with economies in transition and middle-income countries, according to their needs, in designing and implementing policies aimed at enhancing productive and technological capacities, industrialization, economic diversification and job creation and promoting effective progress towards achieving the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development through investment and enterprise development. To that end, the subprogramme will:

(a) Strengthen the role of UNCTAD as the major source of information on international investment;

(b) Facilitate consensus and the exchange of information on key investment issues, including towards achieving the Sustainable Development Goals, as well as best practices among stakeholders on investment and enterprise for development, including through the World Investment Forum and other global platforms;

(c) Help developing countries, at their request, to strengthen their capacity to formulate and implement integrated policies, develop an enabling environment and participate in discussions related to international investment;

(d) Support efforts by developing countries, middle-income countries and countries with economies in transition to build productive capacities and internationally competitive firms;

(e) Provide training and capacity-building programmes.

Subprogramme 3
International trade

Component 1
International trade in goods and services

Objective of the Organization: To ensure the effective, qualitative and beneficial participation of all countries in international trade

Expected accomplishments of the Secretariat	*Indicators of achievement*
(a) Enhanced implementation of measures by developing countries, in particular least developed countries and countries with economies in transition, to integrate beneficially into the international trading system and to create an enabling environment for sustainable development, through improved understanding of trade policymaking and enhanced national capacity	(i) Number of actions (such as the implementation of policy recommendations) taken by countries and institutions receiving UNCTAD assistance to enhance their participation in regional and multilateral trade agreements, cooperative frameworks and partnerships, including South-South trade negotiations and WTO accession processes (ii) Number of actions (such as the implementation of policy recommendations) taken by developing countries to integrate trade, productive capacity, employment and development concerns into their best-fit national trade and services policies
(b) Strengthened trade and trade-related decision-making of developing countries, in particular those in Africa and the least developed countries, as well as landlocked developing countries, small island developing States and other structurally weak, vulnerable and small economies, and countries with economies in transition and middle-income countries, according to their needs, and implementation of measures to address the trade and development impact of subsidies, tariff and non-tariff measures	(i) Number of beneficiaries indicating the usefulness of UNCTAD Trade Analysis and Information System, related statistical indicators, trade analysis training and trade policy research publications for sustainable development (ii) Number of specific actions (such as changes to regulations and increased transparency measures) taken by Member States, at the national, regional or multilateral levels, aimed at streamlining or harmonizing non-tariff measures in international trade, including the reduction or elimination of arbitrary or unjustified non-tariff barriers in international trade, with the assistance of UNCTAD
(c) Enhanced adoption, improvement and enforcement of national and regional competition and consumer protection legislation in developing countries and countries with economies in transition	Number of developing countries and countries with economies in transition that have adopted, revised or implemented competition and consumer protection legislation and institutional frameworks as a result of best practices, model laws and peer reviews provided by UNCTAD

(d) Enhanced design and implementation by developing countries, in particular those in Africa and the least developed countries, as well as landlocked developing countries, small island developing States and other structurally weak, vulnerable and small economies, and countries with economies in transition and middle-income countries, according to their needs, of trade, environment and sustainable development objectives and creative economy strategies at all levels	Number of developing countries and countries with economies in transition that have designed and implemented policies, programmes, normative initiatives and institutional arrangements to harness opportunities for trade in environmentally preferable products, including biotrade and creative industries, with assistance from UNCTAD
(e) Strengthened capacity of developing countries, in particular least developed countries and countries with economies in transition, to design and implement trade policies that allow women to benefit more from the opportunities arising from international trade	Percentage of stakeholders participating in country-based activities confirming improved capacity to identify and to address gender-specific trade barriers and gender-specific obstacles on the supply side

Strategy

10.17 The subprogramme, under the responsibility of the Division on International Trade in Goods and Services, and Commodities, through the three pillars of the work of UNCTAD, will promote inclusive and sustainable growth and development and poverty eradication, based on the international trade in goods, services and commodities, the international trading system and the linkages between trade and internationally agreed development goals. The subprogramme will address persistent and emerging development challenges, with special emphasis on women's economic empowerment, access to decent and productive employment, food security and poverty eradication, and assess their implications for the development prospects of developing countries, least developed countries and countries with economies in transition, including at the national policymaking level. It will continue to improve cooperation and enhance synergies with other international organizations and foster the coordination of system-wide United Nations activities in the area of international trade. It will also strengthen the communication and dissemination aspects of its work. The subprogramme will assist all developing countries in promoting the effective implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development through trade and development.

10.18 The subprogramme will focus on:

(a) Monitoring and assessing from a development perspective the evolution of the international trading system and trends in trade policy and international trade, and their consistency with the multilateral trading system rules;

(b) Monitoring and providing information on all forms of protectionism, including subsidies and disguised trade barriers, in cooperation with WTO and other relevant institutions;

(c) Enhancing the capacity of developing countries and countries with economies in transition to establish negotiating priorities, implement bilateral, regional and multilateral trade agreements and optimize development gains;

(d) Providing technical assistance and capacity-building to developing countries, in particular least developed countries, and countries with economies in transition prior to, during and in the follow-up to their accession to WTO;

(e) Examining ways to improve the utilization of trade preferences and assess the impact on development of the Enabling Clause of the Uruguay Round Protocol to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade 1994 under WTO;

(f) Assisting developing countries, in particular least developed countries, as well as countries with economies in transition and structurally weak, vulnerable and small economies, in integrating into the multilateral trading system;

(g) Assisting developing countries and countries with economies in transition in increasing their participation in global services production and trade;

(h) Continuing research and analysis, within its mandate, on the impact of migration and remittances on development;

(i) Supporting countries in enhancing the contribution of the creative economy to inclusive and sustainable development;

(j) Assisting developing countries, in particular least developed countries, and countries with economies in transition in achieving economic diversification and structural transformation, including increased participation in and upscaling of manufacturing and global supply chains;

(k) Continuing its work on trade and development aspects of intellectual property, while acknowledging that the World Intellectual Property Organization has the lead on intellectual property rights issues within the United Nations system;

(l) Facilitating economic cooperation among developing countries and South-South trade, including through the Global System of Trade Preferences among Developing Countries;

(m) Strengthening analytical capacity for trade policymaking and negotiations, and integrating trade and development concerns into national trade policies that contribute to productive capacity, inclusiveness, the empowerment of women and employment creation, in particular for least developed countries;

(n) Promoting the use of effective competition and consumer policies with a view to achieving domestic and international competitiveness and dealing with anti-competitive practices;

(o) Addressing issues at the interface between trade and environment, including climate change, in the context of the promotion of sustainable development in its three dimensions: economic, social and environmental;

(p) Addressing issues of technology transfer at the interface between trade and environment, including climate change, on mutually agreed terms and seizing trade and investment opportunities relating to that issue;

(q) Addressing challenges and opportunities in the promotion of sustainable development and poverty eradication, including tools and insights available to achieve those goals;

(r) Promoting a better understanding among developing countries, in particular least developed countries, of the links among trade, gender and

development and supporting national capacities to formulate policies and measures aimed at enabling women to derive greater benefit from international trade and at achieving gender equality;

(s) Developing and implementing trade and trade-related technical cooperation and capacity-building activities, including through multi-donor programmes such as the Aid for Trade initiative, the Enhanced Integrated Framework and the United Nations Development Assistance Framework;

(t) Sharing best practices on partnerships for trade and development that can strengthen the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals;

(u) Undertaking research and analysis on public-private partnerships for development;

(v) In collaboration with WTO, ITC and other relevant partners, consolidating its work on databases on non-tariff measures, continuing its research on and analysis of trade policy measures and the impact of non-tariff measures on the trade and development prospects of developing countries, in particular the least developed countries, and continuing its participation in the Transparency in Trade initiative.

Component 2
Commodities

Objective of the Organization: To strengthen development gains from the commodity economy and address the trade and development challenges of commodity dependence

Expected accomplishments of the Secretariat	*Indicators of achievement*
Improved capacity of commodity-dependent developing countries to address trade and development problems associated with the commodity economy and to seize opportunities emerging from commodity trade and enhanced international and regional cooperation	(i) Number of commodity-dependent developing countries adopting policy measures and tools recommended by UNCTAD in designing policies aimed at the diversification of export earnings (ii) Percentage of stakeholders reporting improved understanding of the challenges and policy options relating to commodity production and trade in countries with economies that are dependent on commodities, with the aim of diversifying their production, including by increasing the added value of their commodities as a result of UNCTAD research and capacity-building activities

Strategy

10.19 Component 2 of subprogramme 3 is under the responsibility of the Special Unit on Commodities. It will contribute to the efforts of developing countries to identify and implement appropriate policies, at all levels, to monitor commodity prices and address the impacts of excessive volatility of those prices on them, and to formulate strategies and policies to respond to the challenges and opportunities of

commodity markets, such as risk management instruments and diversification. It will also assist developing countries, in particular those in Africa, middle-income countries, countries with economies in transition, least developed countries, landlocked developing countries, small island developing States and other structurally weak, vulnerable and small economies, including with regard to the achievement of internationally agreed development goals. UNCTAD will monitor developments and challenges in commodity markets and address links between international commodity trade and development. The component will continue to play a key role, with appropriate coordination with other relevant international and regional actors, in:

(a) Addressing the trade and development problems associated with the commodity economy and the links between international commodity trade and development, in particular poverty eradication;

(b) Working in the areas of commodities, food security and investment in agriculture and fisheries, taking into account in particular the special needs of Africa and the least developed countries, in cooperation with other relevant organizations;

(c) Continuing work in the area of agricultural commodities to help developing countries to achieve more sustainable and strengthened agricultural production, food security and export capacity, taking into account the needs of small-scale farmers and the empowerment of women and youth;

(d) Continuing work in the area of non-food commodities, in particular minerals, metals and energy products, with a focus on policies and strategies for sustainable resource management;

(e) Assisting commodity-dependent developing countries in their efforts to:

(i) Develop national commodity strategies, including the mainstreaming of commodity policies into their broad-based national development strategies, such as poverty reduction strategies;

(ii) Build supply-side capacities in order to achieve competitiveness;

(iii) Align development policies with the multilateral trading system with a view to participating in, including moving up, global or regional commodity value chains and diversifying commodity sectors;

(iv) Comply with international trade standards, in particular non-tariff measures such as food standards and sanitary and phytosanitary measures;

(v) Take advantage of export opportunities for commodities in emerging markets;

(vi) Establish effective marketing systems and support frameworks for small commodity producers;

(vii) Develop commodity financing and risk management schemes;

(f) Promoting intergovernmental cooperation in the field of commodities and building consensus regarding ways to integrate commodity policies into:

(i) National, regional and international initiatives;

(ii) Trade-related policies and instruments for the resolution of commodity problems;

(iii) Investment and financial policies for gaining access to financial resources for commodity-based development.

Subprogramme 4
Technology and logistics

Objective of the Organization: To strengthen inclusive growth and development through science, technology and innovation, including information and communications technology for development; efficient, resilient and sustainable trade logistics services; and training and capacity-building programmes

Expected accomplishments of the Secretariat	*Indicators of achievement*
(a) Improved efficiency and sustainability of trade logistics of developing countries and some countries with economies in transition	(i) Number of actions (such as policies and plans) taken by developing countries, countries with economies in transition and relevant institutions, with the assistance of UNCTAD, to improve transport, logistics and trade efficiency, including by reducing transport costs, improving transit and trade facilitation, strengthening sustainable and resilient transport systems and establishing a supportive legal framework
	(ii) Number of developing countries and countries with economies in transition increasing the efficiency of their customs administration (e.g., through a reduction in goods clearance time and an increase in revenue collection) with assistance from the UNCTAD Automated System for Customs Data programme
	(iii) Number of developing countries and some countries with economies in transition having improved trade logistics performance on the basis of benchmark indicators related to logistics and business efficiency, with the assistance of UNCTAD
(b) Improved understanding and adoption, at the national and international levels, by developing countries and countries with economies in transition of policy options and best practices in science, technology and innovation for development, including information and communications technologies	Number of specific actions (such as policy or regulatory changes) taken by developing countries and countries with economies in transition to implement programmes aimed at enhancing the contributions of science, technology and innovation and information and communications technology to development, with the assistance of UNCTAD

(c) Enhanced capacities in developing countries and countries with economies in transition in the areas of trade and investment and interrelated issues with a view to enhancing their economic development and competitiveness	Number of specific actions taken by developing countries and countries with economies in transition to strengthen the skills and knowledge of human resources and local institutions in the areas of trade and investment and related issues, as a result of UNCTAD assistance

Strategy

10.20 The subprogramme, under the responsibility of the Division on Technology and Logistics, will help improve the technological capacity, competitiveness in international trade and overall development of developing countries, especially those in Africa and least developed countries, as well as landlocked developing countries, small island developing States, other structurally weak, vulnerable and small economies, and middle-income countries, according to their needs, and will assist transit developing countries with their special challenges related to designing and implementing resilient and sustainable transport infrastructure and services, by:

(a) Supporting initiatives for, and conducting policy dialogue on, the diffusion of scientific and technical knowledge and transfer of technology on mutually agreed terms, and access to and the acquisition of technology for developing countries, including the diffusion of environmentally sound technologies and corresponding know-how;

(b) Improving trade logistics policies; strengthening transport operations management, systems and connections; and supporting the design and implementation of sustainable and resilient freight transport systems;

(c) Further addressing the special trade, investment and development needs of landlocked developing countries, including by continuing its support for the effective implementation of the Vienna Programme of Action for Landlocked Developing Countries for the Decade 2014-2024;

(d) Assisting in particular small island developing States and other structurally weak, vulnerable and small economies in the design and implementation of policies suitable to their specific trade logistics challenges;

(e) Assisting in the development and implementation of appropriate institutional and legal frameworks for the facilitation of trade and transport;

(f) Supporting the active participation of developing countries in transport-related and trade facilitation negotiations and the implementation of the resulting outcomes and commitments;

(g) Conducting research and analysis in the areas of science, technology and innovation as an instrument for supporting national development, local industry (in particular small and medium-sized enterprises) and the competitiveness and export diversification efforts of countries, including through the transfer of technology;

(h) Contributing to the implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2011-2020 with respect to trade and interrelated issues in the areas of technology and sustainable development;

(i) Carrying out research and technical assistance in the area of information and communications technologies for development, including by contributing to the Partnership on Measuring Information and Communication Technology for Development and by promoting e-business strategies and legislation;

(j) Contributing to the implementation of the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society;

(k) Contributing to the implementation of the Technology Facilitation Mechanism to support the Sustainable Development Goals;

(l) Serving as the secretariat of the Commission on Science and Technology for Development;

(m) Fostering training and capacity-building aimed at policymakers and practitioners in the fields of trade and related areas of finance, technology, investment and sustainable development;

(n) Assisting developing countries, within its mandates, in the achievement of internationally agreed development goals, and enhancing the dissemination and communication aspects of its work;

(o) Assisting in the implementation of customs automation and trade facilitation programmes.

Subprogramme 5
Africa, least developed countries and special programmes

Objective of the Organization: To progressively and beneficially integrate Africa, least developed countries and other groups of countries in special situations (landlocked developing countries, small island developing States and other structurally weak, vulnerable and small economies) into the global economy through the development of national policies and international support measures to build productive capacities for economic development and poverty reduction

Expected accomplishments of the Secretariat	*Indicators of achievement*
(a) Greater awareness of and dialogue on policy options to promote the economic development of Africa	Number of Member States reporting increased capacity as a result of UNCTAD research and analysis for the national policymaking process
(b) Greater awareness of and dialogue on policy options to address development problems of the least developed countries in the global economy, including those approaching graduation from least developed country status	Number of Member States reporting increased capacity as a result of UNCTAD research and analysis for the national policymaking process
(c) Strengthened institutional capacities among the least developed countries to promote productive capacity-building and make trade an engine of growth and development	Number of least developed countries reporting increased capacity as a result of UNCTAD trade-related assistance, including that under the Enhanced Integrated Framework

(d) Improved institutional capacities of landlocked developing countries, small island developing States and other structurally weak, vulnerable and small economies to promote their economic transformation and resilience-building efforts	Number of landlocked developing countries, small island developing States and other structurally weak, vulnerable and small economies reporting increased capacity as a result of UNCTAD analysis and advisory services and other forms of assistance on achieving structural progress

Strategy

10.21 The subprogramme, under the responsibility of the Division for Africa, Least Developed Countries and Special Programmes, will focus on identifying and promoting understanding of the economic development problems specific to African countries, least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States. It will play an advocacy role in promoting consensus in the international development community regarding policy measures that best address those development problems. This involves the identification of new issues and approaches, as well as greater interaction with research institutes in least developed countries and with development partners. The subprogramme will also contribute to the implementation of and the follow-up to the outcomes of relevant global conferences and to the achievement of internationally agreed development goals, including those set out in the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2011-2020 and in the programmes of action for landlocked developing countries and small island developing States, respectively. The subprogramme will assist all beneficiaries in their efforts to successfully achieve economic diversification and structural transformation. It will seek to:

(a) Help landlocked developing countries to implement priorities set out in the Vienna Programme of Action to address weak productive capacities and structural economic transformation and to mitigate the adverse economic consequences of their geographical disadvantage;

(b) Help small island developing States to enhance their resilience to external shocks and achieve structural transformation, notably through economic diversification;

(c) Continue to pay special attention to the problems of other structurally weak, vulnerable and small economies;

(d) Support African countries in their efforts to enhance intra-African trade and achieve sustainable development by promoting regional economic integration.

10.22 Research outputs will be linked closely to the provision of advisory services, training, workshops, lectures and technical assistance activities, with a view to improving human and institutional capabilities and raising the awareness of development partners regarding the specific needs of developing countries covered by the subprogramme. The latter will continue to address the special concerns and needs of Africa, including by disseminating its research to relevant policymakers.

10.23 The subprogramme will continue to support countries with special needs in their efforts to benefit from their respective United Nations statuses, which should be a catalyst for structural change, resilience-building and poverty reduction. The subprogramme will also continue to support as many least developed countries as

possible in their progress towards graduation from least developed country status and in ensuring a smooth transition from that status. Technical cooperation outputs of the subprogramme will be focused on building capacities, including national statistical capacity, as well as on effective participation in and the delivery of trade-related technical assistance in the context of, inter alia, the Enhanced Integrated Framework and the Aid for Trade initiative. When appropriate, these activities will be implemented within the framework of the Inter-agency Cluster on Trade and Productive Capacity.

10.24 The subprogramme will seek to make UNCTAD a central player in the nexus of international efforts to bring as many least developed countries as possible nearer to graduation thresholds. Of particular importance in that UNCTAD role will be helping those countries in the quest for structural transformation and enhancing their ability to identify and implement the most appropriate responses to structural impediments, notably through productive capacity-building and resilience-building action. The subprogramme will also contribute to the implementation and outcomes of the second United Nations Conference on Landlocked Developing Countries and the third International Conference on Small Island Developing States, in particular the commitments, within the respective programmes of action, to address key development issues such as the quest for sound economic specialization, structural transformation and vulnerability alleviation.

Subprogramme 6
Operational aspects of trade promotion and export development

Objective of the Organization: To enhance inclusive and sustainable growth and development in developing countries, especially least developed countries, and countries with economies in transition through trade and international business development

Expected accomplishments of the Secretariat	*Indicators of achievement*
(a) Strengthened integration of the business sector into the global economy	(i) Number of male and female beneficiaries reporting greater awareness of international trade as a result of ITC support
	(ii) Number of cases in which trade-related policies and/or strategies and/or regulations have been introduced or changed in favour of the international competitiveness of small and medium-sized enterprises, with business sector input, as a result of ITC support
(b) Improved performance of trade and investment support institutions for the benefit of enterprises	Number of institutions reporting improved operational and managerial performance as a result of ITC support
(c) Improved international competitiveness of enterprises	(i) Number of enterprises having made changes to their business operations for increased international competitiveness as a result of ITC support

	(ii) Percentile share of enterprises that are owned, operated and controlled by women having made changes to their business operations for increased international competitiveness as a result of ITC support
	(iii) Number of enterprises having transacted international business as a result of ITC support
	(iv) Percentile share of enterprises that are owned, operated and controlled by women having transacted international business as a result of ITC support

Strategy

10.25 The International Trade Centre bears substantive responsibility for the implementation of the subprogramme. Its strategic thrust is in line with the mandate entrusted to it by the Economic and Social Council in its resolution 1819 (LV), by which the Council recognized the Centre as the focal point for technical assistance and cooperation activities in the trade promotion and export development field within the United Nations system of assistance to developing countries. The subprogramme will focus on the implementation of international development goals, in particular those set out in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, with an emphasis on Sustainable Development Goals 1, 2, 4, 5, 8, 9, 10, 12, 16 and 17. The subprogramme is also shaped by the objectives of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2011-2020; the resolutions of the High-level Forums on Aid Effectiveness; the Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development; and the twenty-first session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. The subprogramme will play an important role in furthering the implementation of the WTO ministerial declarations, including the ministerial decisions taken at the Tenth Ministerial Conference of WTO, held in Nairobi.

10.26 The objective of the subprogramme is to enable micro-, small and medium-sized enterprises, including those owned, operated and controlled by women from developing countries, especially least developed countries, landlocked developing countries, small island developing States, countries in sub-Saharan Africa, small and vulnerable economies, post-conflict States and economies in transition, to build their international competitiveness and access new markets. This will be done through: direct enterprise-level support; assistance to strengthen trade and investment support institutions; and support to improve trade-related policies, strategies and the business environment, with business sector input and assistance in building opportunities for enterprises to access international markets. Enterprises, in particular small and medium-sized enterprises, will be supported in integrating into value chains in both the goods and services sectors.

10.27 In order to achieve this objective, the subprogramme will deliver a wide range of trade-related technical assistance activities, including the provision of trade intelligence to generate greater transparency in trade, and capacity-building

assistance to enhance the international competitiveness of enterprises. This will be undertaken in a manner that ensures that the gender, youth and environmental dimensions of trade are taken into account and built into the programmes and policies of the subprogramme.

10.28 The subprogramme will focus on:

(a) Creating greater awareness of trade issues through advocacy, statistical research and publications, and providing thought leadership through major events;

(b) Providing trade capacity-building and advisory services to enterprises, trade and investment support institutions and policymakers with a view to integrating the business sector into the global economy and, more important, integrating small and medium-sized enterprises into value chains.

10.29 During the period 2018-2019, ITC will build on its successes over the previous three bienniums in measuring its accomplishments through additional efforts to evaluate the impact of its activities on the Sustainable Development Goals.

10.30 Strengthening existing partnerships such as those with other United Nations institutions and the private sector and multi-stakeholder initiatives such as the CEB cluster on trade and productive capacity and the Enhanced Integrated Framework for Least Developed Countries, and developing new strategic alliances will be important to ensure that ITC scales up its delivery and impact.

Legislative mandates

General Assembly resolutions

1995 (XIX)	Establishment of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development as an organ of the General Assembly
2297 (XXII)	International Trade Centre
63/204	Report of the twelfth session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
63/303	Outcome of the Conference on the World Financial and Economic Crisis and Its Impact on Development
65/280	Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2011-2020
66/288	The future we want
67/226	Quadrennial comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system
68/200	Unilateral economic measures as a means of political and economic coercion against developing countries
68/219	Role of the United Nations in promoting development in the context of globalization and interdependence
69/15	SIDS Accelerated Modalities of Action (SAMOA) Pathway

69/137	Programme of Action for Landlocked Developing Countries for the Decade 2014-2024
69/151	Follow-up to the Fourth World Conference on Women and full implementation of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action and the outcome of the twenty-third special session of the General Assembly
69/205	International trade and development
69/233	Promotion of sustainable tourism, including ecotourism, for poverty eradication and environment protection
69/234	Second United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty (2008-2017)
69/239	South-South cooperation
69/313	Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development (Addis Ababa Action Agenda)
70/1	Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

Trade and Development Board resolutions and reports

TD/442	Report of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development on its twelfth session
TD/500/Add.1	Report of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development on its thirteenth session: the Doha Mandate

Subprogramme 1
Globalization, interdependence and development

General Assembly resolutions

66/188	Addressing excessive price volatility in food and related financial and commodity markets
69/20	Committee on the Exercise of the Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People
69/206	International financial system and development
69/207	External debt sustainability and development
69/227	Towards a New International Economic Order
69/242	Assistance to the Palestinian people

Subprogramme 3
International trade

General Assembly resolutions

68/203	Commodities
69/214	Implementation of Agenda 21, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21 and the outcomes of the World Summit on Sustainable Development and of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development
70/186	Consumer protection

Subprogramme 4
Technology and logistics

General Assembly resolutions

60/252	World Summit on the Information Society
68/220	Science, technology and innovation for development
69/204	Information and communications technologies for development

Economic and Social Council resolutions

2015/26	Assessment of the progress made in the implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the World Summit on the Information Society
2015/27	Science, technology and innovation for development

Subprogramme 5
Africa, least developed countries and special programmes

General Assembly resolutions

67/221	Smooth transition for countries graduating from the list of least developed countries
67/222	Specific actions related to the particular needs and problems of landlocked developing countries: outcome of the International Ministerial Conference of Landlocked and Transit Developing Countries and Donor Countries and International Financial and Development Institutions on Transit Transport Cooperation
68/18	Graduation of countries from the least developed country category
68/225	Specific actions related to the particular needs and problems of landlocked developing countries: outcome of the International Ministerial Conference of Landlocked and Transit Developing Countries and Donor Countries and International Financial and Development Institutions on Transit Transport Cooperation
68/238	Follow-up to and implementation of the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States

69/217	Follow-up to and implementation of the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States
69/231	Follow-up to the Fourth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries

Subprogramme 6
Operational aspects of trade promotion and export development

General Assembly resolutions

64/189	Unilateral economic measures as a means of political and economic coercion against developing countries
64/216	Second United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty (2008-2017)
64/220	Operational activities for development of the United Nations system
64/222	Nairobi outcome document of the High-level United Nations Conference on South-South Cooperation
66/186	Unilateral economic measures as a means of political and economic coercion against developing countries
66/215	Second United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty (2008-2017)
66/218	Operational activities for development of the United Nations system
67/213	Report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme on its twelfth special session and the implementation of section IV.C, entitled "Environmental pillar in the context of sustainable development", of the outcome document of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development

Economic and Social Council resolutions

1819 (LV)	United Nations export promotion programmes

United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change decisions

1/CP.21	Adoption of the Paris Agreement

World Trade Organization resolutions

WT/MIN (01)/DEC/1	Ministerial Declaration
WT/MIN (05)/DEC	Doha Work Programme: Ministerial Declaration
WT/MIN (11)/W/2	Elements for political guidance
WT/MIN (13)/DEC	Bali Ministerial Declaration
WT/MIN (15)/DEC	Nairobi Ministerial Declaration

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Part two: biennial programme plan

Programme 11
Environment

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Overall orientation

11.1. The United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) is responsible for leading and coordinating action on environmental matters within the United Nations system. The mandate for UNEP derives from General Assembly resolution 2997 (XXVII). The governing body of UNEP further clarified the mandate of UNEP in its decision 19/1, setting out the Nairobi Declaration on the Role and Mandate of the United Nations Environment Programme, which the Assembly subsequently endorsed in the annex to its resolution S-19/2 in 1997 and reaffirmed in its resolution 53/242 in 1999 and its resolutions 66/288 and 67/213 in 2012.

11.2. UNEP will, within its mandate, promote environmental sustainability while contributing to balanced integration of the economic, social and environmental dimensions of sustainable development. In September 2015, the General Assembly adopted resolution its 70/1, containing the outcome document of the United Nations summit for the adoption of the post-2015 development agenda, entitled "Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development". The synthesis report of the Secretary-General on the 2030 Agenda points to a strategic shift in sustainable development for a "truly universal and transformational course". That strategic shift also acknowledges the integrated nature of the challenges that countries face (e.g., gender equality, unemployment, income inequality, social exclusion and lack of environmental safeguards) and defines a new paradigm for sustainable development in which the environment is no longer treated in a silo.

11.3. The UNEP medium-term strategy for the period 2018-2021 builds on the outcome document of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, entitled "The future we want" (General Assembly resolution 66/288), and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, adopted in September 2015. The strategy places people at the centre of sustainable development, promoting human well-being and meeting the needs of present and future generations without degrading the environment or exceeding the regenerative capacity of the planet. Science is fundamental to providing answers to address some of the most pressing sustainability issues of the twenty-first century. Strengthening the science policy interface to inform society of the risks and opportunities in new developments is therefore at the heart of the work of UNEP across the organization. The strategy for 2018-2021 provides a stepping stone towards a vision for 2030 in which men, women and children live on a healthier planet.

11.4. To achieve that ambitious vision, UNEP will, as the leading global environmental authority, promote the coherent implementation of the environmental dimension of sustainable development within the United Nations system and serve as an authoritative advocate for the global environment. It will also meet the particular needs of regions and countries by tailoring its work to address their diverse environmental challenges, from varying vulnerability to climate change and disasters to improving ecosystem health, resource efficiency and air quality. That will also help countries implement the environmental dimension of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, United Nations Environment Assembly resolutions, multilateral environmental agreements and their plans, resolutions and decisions, and internationally agreed global environmental goals. The medium-term strategy also takes into account regional priorities and emerging issues identified through global and regional forums; the Global Environment Outlook process and other assessments; the UNEP environmental foresight process; and consultations with

major groups and stakeholders. The strategy aims to make the most of the comparative advantage of UNEP, which is to provide an environmental lens through which to view, understand and advise on sustainable development.

11.5. UNEP will deliver its work within the context of seven priority areas for the biennium 2018-2019:

(a) Climate change;

(b) Resilience to disasters and conflicts;

(c) Healthy and productive ecosystems;

(d) Environmental governance;

(e) Chemicals, waste and air quality;

(f) Resource efficiency;

(g) Environment under review.

Subprogramme 1
Climate change

Objective of the Organization: Countries increasingly transition to low-emission economic development and enhance their adaptation and resilience to climate change

Expected accomplishments of the Secretariat	*Indicators of achievement*
(a) Countries increasingly advance their national adaptation plans, which integrate ecosystem-based adaptation	(i) Increase in the number of countries supported by UNEP with institutional arrangements in place to coordinate national adaptation plans
	(ii) Increase in the number of countries that have technical capacity to integrate ecosystem-based adaptation into national adaptation plans
	(iii) Increase in the number of countries that are ready to access or that have accessed climate change adaptation finance to implement adaptation plans
(b) Countries increasingly adopt and/or implement low greenhouse gas emission development strategies and invest in clean technologies	(i) Increase in the number of countries supported by UNEP that make progress in adopting and/or implementing low-greenhouse gas emission development plans, strategies and/or policies
	(ii) Increase in climate finance invested by countries or institutions for clean energy, energy efficiency and/or amount of decarbonized assets

(c) Countries increasingly adopt and implement forest-friendly policies and measures that deliver quantifiable emissions reductions as well as social and environmental benefits	(i) Increase in the number of countries that have secured finance, including performance-based finance, for the implementation of the policies and measures of the United Nations Programme on Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation and the Role of Conservation, Sustainable Management of Forests and Enhancement of Forest Carbon Stocks in Developing Countries (REDD-plus) (ii) Increase in the number of countries that demonstrate quantifiable social and environmental (non-carbon) benefits generated through the implementation of policies and measures

Strategy

11.6. The overall objective of the climate change subprogramme is to strengthen the transition of countries to low-emission economic development and enhance their adaptation and resilience to climate change. Looking ahead to 2030, the ultimate impact of the work of UNEP on climate change will be to reduce the vulnerability of countries to the adverse impacts of climate change and reduce emissions of greenhouse gases, including through REDD-plus activities. That impact can be realized if UNEP enables countries to transition from urgent and immediate actions to medium- and long-term adaptation planning processes; if renewable energy investments increase and improvements in energy efficiency accelerate; and if sustainable forest management is achieved through the policy approaches and positive incentives of the Programme, including results-based payments that reduce deforestation and forest degradation and enhance the conservation of forests.

11.7. To achieve such change, UNEP will address the different elements of the climate action continuum: science, policy, technology and finance. During the biennium 2018-2019, UNEP will support countries in: (a) building technical capacity, accessing adaptation finance and setting up institutions to coordinate national adaptation plans that integrate ecosystem-based adaptation; (b) developing policies and standards to transform their markets and promote investment in clean energy and high-efficiency products; and (c) implementing policies that achieve quantifiable carbon, social and environmental benefits. As cities are of particular importance in an era of accelerated urbanization, there should be a specific focus on climate-friendly urban development. Throughout its work, UNEP will implement gender-sensitive actions and promote South-South cooperation. Partnerships will be critical to the achievement of the desired impact.

11.8. In the area of adaptation and resilience, UNEP, together with its partner organizations, will continue to provide support in setting up institutions and enhancing the capacities of countries to advance their national adaptation plans, including the formulation and start of the implementation of those plans. Together with its partners, UNEP will promote the greening of national adaptation plans through ecosystem-based adaptation and other approaches. It will continue to support vulnerable countries in the implementation of ecosystem-based adaptation approaches, as mandated by the United Nations Environment Assembly in its

resolution 1/8. UNEP will further analyse the effectiveness of ecosystem-based adaptation, including through its implementation at scale in different ecosystems; undertake vulnerability impact assessments guided by the Programme of Research on Climate Change Vulnerability, Impacts and Adaptation; and conduct economic assessments of adaptation options. The information on successful adaptation will be disseminated through UNEP-led knowledge networks, such as the Global Adaptation Network and its regional wings.

11.9. In the area of mitigation, UNEP will continue to strengthen partnerships, such as the Sustainable Energy for All Initiative, the Global Fuel Economy Initiative, the Global Market Transformation for Efficient Lighting Partnership, the Global Efficient Appliances and Equipment Partnership, the District Energy in Cities Initiative, the 1 Gigaton Coalition, the United for Efficiency Initiative, the Portfolio Decarbonization Coalition and the Global Alliance for Buildings and Construction, among others, including partners, such as the International Renewable Energy Agency. Through the Climate Technology Centre and Network, UNEP will continue to promote the accelerated development and transfer of climate-friendly technologies. The focus of those partnerships will evolve over time and be informed by country priorities and needs.

11.10. New focus areas will emerge, such as district energy in the building sector, which helps cities to develop, retrofit or scale up district-level energy systems to deliver heating and cooling to buildings. UNEP will continue to engage with non-State actors by building on the momentum created by different coalitions before the twenty-first session of the Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, held in Paris in December 2015. The Portfolio Decarbonization Coalition will be expanded, with new member institutions committing to reduce the carbon footprint of their managed assets. UNEP will continue to work with the Climate and Clean Air Coalition to reduce short-lived pollutants by catalysing policies and practices that provide multiple benefits by improving people's health, increasing food security, enhancing energy efficiency and alleviating poverty. All of those efforts will be shaped by the Paris Agreement and informed by UNEP-led assessments, nationally determined contributions and biennial update reports, which will continue to be developed with UNEP support. UNEP will continue to support negotiators for the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, at the request of the countries concerned.

11.11. UNEP and its partners in the Programme on Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation in Developing Countries (REDD), the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), will continue to help countries to respond to the Warsaw Framework for REDD-plus for accessing results-based payments. Support will take the form of both large investments to trigger transformative change through the development, implementation and monitoring of REDD-plus policies and measures and smaller-scale technical support to prepare countries for the effective, transparent and equitable management of financial flows for REDD-plus. UNEP will guide countries on carbon stock management in terrestrial ecosystems for better and multiple benefits. It will also work with the private sector to support the development of innovative financing options. It will facilitate knowledge-sharing mechanisms and communication and outreach across sectors. Finally, UNEP will support the realization of non-carbon benefits from REDD-plus and other natural solutions for climate change mitigation.

Subprogramme 2
Resilience to disasters and conflicts

Objective of the Organization: Countries increasingly prevent and reduce the environmental impacts of disasters and conflicts, while building resilience to future crises

Expected accomplishments of the Secretariat	*Indicators of achievement*
(a) Countries and international partners integrate environmental measures for risk reduction in key policies and frameworks	(i) Increase in the proportion of countries in which environmental issues are addressed in national disaster risk reduction strategies
	(ii) Increase in the number of international partners' policies on risk reduction that integrate best practices in sustainable natural resource management advocated by UNEP
(b) Emergency response and post-crisis recovery plans integrate environmental considerations to increase the sustainability of recovery	(i) Percentage of country requests for emergency response met by UNEP
	(ii) Percentage of post-crisis recovery plans by Governments or international partners that integrate UNEP assessment recommendations
(c) Crisis-affected countries adopt key environmental and natural resource governance policies and sustainable practices as a contribution to recovery and development	Percentage of countries emerging from crisis that progress through the country capacity framework with UNEP support

Strategy

11.12. The overall objective of the resilience to disasters and conflicts subprogramme is to ensure that countries build sufficient resilience to prevent and reduce the environmental causes and consequences of disasters and conflicts. Looking ahead to 2030, the ultimate impact of the work of UNEP in building resilience to disasters and conflicts is to significantly reduce threats to health and livelihoods. The programme of work for the biennium 2018-2019 will focus on integrating best practice environmental approaches into the key prevention, response and recovery policies and frameworks of countries and the international community at the request of affected Member States. Effective global and national partnerships, both within and outside the United Nations system, are key to ensuring that UNEP efforts result in meaningful change, as well as the uptake and sustainability of results beyond the actions of UNEP.

11.13. During the biennium 2018-2019, UNEP will work to achieve impact in three ways. First, it will endeavour to ensure that the international community and vulnerable countries use best practice environmental management approaches to prevent and reduce the impacts of crises. UNEP is already working with many of the key actors in that domain through the Partnership for Environment and Disaster Risk Reduction, a global alliance of United Nations agencies, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and specialist institutes. Other partners include the Department of Political Affairs, the World Bank and UNDP. Private sector partners will be particularly important for the work of UNEP in reducing the risks and impacts of industrial accidents.

11.14. Secondly, UNEP will work to enable countries and the humanitarian community to respond rapidly to the environmental impacts of crises. A key partner in that area is the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, with which UNEP has a long-standing Joint Environment Unit. Working through the Unit, UNEP can reach the wider humanitarian community. Those partnerships will be critical to extending the capacity of UNEP and to scaling up results, notably by mainstreaming environmental best practices into the policy and planning processes of other organization..

11.15. Thirdly, UNEP will support countries that have experienced a crisis in reinstating key environmental policies, in order to encourage more sustainable and effective recovery. Key partners here are Governments, national actors, United Nations country teams in crisis-affected countries and others, including UNDP, the Department of Political Affairs, the Department of Peacekeeping Operations and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.

11.16. Delivery will increasingly take place through UNEP regional offices, with dedicated coordination officers to draw on the expertise of UNEP divisions and to work in partnership with regional entities. Many such partners could be mentioned, but the following are likely to be particularly relevant: the African Union, the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, the Economic Commission for Europe (ECE), the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe, the Caribbean Disaster Emergency Management Agency and the Gulf Cooperation Council. Globally, UNEP will continue to collaborate with education partners to further support education and wider knowledge dissemination on ecosystem-based approaches to resilience and disaster risk reduction.

11.17. Meanwhile, UNEP will leverage synergies across others of its subprogrammes, in particular those on environmental governance, healthy and productive ecosystems, chemicals, waste and air quality, and climate change. The subprogramme on resilience to disasters and conflicts is closely aligned with the goals of the Sendai Framework on Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 and the Sustainable Development Goals (in particular, Goals 1, 11, 13, 16 and 17). It will promote gender considerations by using data disaggregated by gender in environmental assessments and by engaging in specific projects that promote gender equality in policymaking processes and capacity-building activities.

Subprogramme 3
Healthy and productive ecosystems

Objective of the Organization: Marine, freshwater and terrestrial ecosystems are increasingly managed through an integrated approach that enables them to maintain and restore biodiversity, the long-term functioning of ecosystems and the supply of ecosystem goods and services

Expected accomplishments of the Secretariat	*Indicators of achievement*
(a) The health and productivity of marine, freshwater and terrestrial ecosystems are institutionalized in education, monitoring and cross-sector and transboundary collaboration frameworks at the national and international levels	(i) Increase in the number of countries and transboundary collaboration frameworks that have made progress in monitoring and maintaining the health and productivity of marine and terrestrial ecosystems

	(ii) Increase in the number of countries and transboundary collaboration frameworks that demonstrate enhanced knowledge of the value and role of ecosystem services
	(iii) Increase in the number of countries and groups of countries that improve their cross-sector and transboundary collaboration frameworks for marine and terrestrial ecosystem management
	(iv) Increase in the number of education institutions that integrate the ecosystem approach into education frameworks
(b) Policymakers in the public and private sectors test the inclusion of the health and productivity of ecosystems in economic decision-making	(i) Increase in the number of public sector institutions that test the incorporation of the health and productivity of marine and terrestrial ecosystems into economic decision-making
	(ii) Increase in the number of private sector entities that adjust their business models to reduce their ecosystem-related risks and/or negative impacts on marine and terrestrial ecosystems

Strategy

11.18. The overall objective of the healthy and productive ecosystems subprogramme is to support countries in managing marine, freshwater and terrestrial ecosystems through an integrated approach that enables them to maintain and restore biodiversity, the long-term functioning of ecosystems and the supply of ecosystem services and goods.

11.19. The ultimate impact of the work of UNEP in the subprogramme by 2030 will be healthier marine and terrestrial ecosystems that provide benefits, such as clean water, secure food production systems and natural beauty, that support the well-being of men, women and children. To realize that impact, UNEP and its partners will empower Governments, the private sector and civil society to collaborate, make more holistic decisions and align the delivery of development and business goals with the long-term functioning of ecosystems. The baseline and progress towards the expected accomplishments can be measured in part through the process-related indicators under the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, but they will need to be complemented by other data sources to cover all elements of the indicators of achievement.

11.20. Through the subprogramme, UNEP will drive change over both the short- and the long-term horizons. In the short term, it will strengthen partnerships and support countries in better monitoring and accounting for biodiversity and the health and productivity of ecosystems, thus guiding better public and private decision-making. It will work with sectoral partners to put in place cross-sectoral ecosystem

management frameworks. It will also support agreements and use knowledge products (such as scenarios, spatial plans, trade-off analyses and ecosystem-based sectoral performance monitoring systems) to ensure synergies and promote ecosystem management that delivers on multiple sustainable development goals and targets, including the Strategic Plan for Biodiversity 2011-2020 and the Aichi Biodiversity Targets. To that effect, the parties to the existing regional sea conventions will be encouraged to work towards the sustainable management and use of the marine and coastal environment, and the creation of regional sea conventions will be fostered where necessary.

11.21. To foster long-term change and move considerations for healthy and productive ecosystems from the periphery to the centre of economies, UNEP will work with development banks and the finance sector, among other partners, to raise awareness of how the ecosystem approach can be firmly included in public and private economic decision-making. UNEP will also seek to institutionalize the ecosystem approach in educational frameworks and the education of graduates, who represent the future professionals in various sectors taking decisions that affect the health and productivity of ecosystems (e.g., economists, engineers and lawyers). To deliver the subprogramme, UNEP will build and strengthen partnerships for integrated ecosystem management, especially by further engaging with academia, the finance sector and ministries of planning and finance. Collaboration with the secretariats of multilateral environmental agreements, NGOs, media and United Nations sister agencies will continue and be strengthened, especially with sectoral advocacy groups, the Statistics Division, the United Nations Educational Social and Cultural Organization, the Department of Economic and Social Affairs and multilateral organizations working on oceans.

11.22. The successful delivery of the subprogramme will require close collaboration with other UNEP subprogrammes. Working with the subprogrammes on environmental governance and environment under review, UNEP will help to provide the required enabling conditions. It will work alongside the subprogrammes on resource efficiency, chemicals, waste and air quality, climate change and resilience to disasters and conflicts to decrease some of the key pressures on ecosystems and to build the resilience and mitigation capacity of ecosystems.

Subprogramme 4
Environmental governance

Objective of the Organization: Policy coherence and strong legal and institutional frameworks increasingly achieve environmental goals in the context of sustainable development

Expected accomplishments of the Secretariat	*Indicators of achievement*
(a) The international community increasingly converges on common and integrated approaches to achieve environmental objectives and implement the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development	(i) Increase in the number of United Nations entities, international organizations and forums integrating environmental policy issues or approaches emerging from UNEP policy advice into policy documents, strategies or plans on sustainable development

	(ii) Increase in the uptake of approaches for the coherent implementation of multiple multilateral environmental agreements, or other multilateral institutional mechanisms, as a result of UNEP support
	(iii) Increase in concerted policy action taken by countries on environmental issues of international concern
(b) Institutional capacities and policy and/or legal frameworks enhanced to achieve internationally agreed environmental goals, including the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development/the Sustainable Development Goals	(i) Increase in the number of countries that have the enhanced institutional capacity and legal frameworks to fully implement the multilateral environmental agreements and for the achievement of internationally agreed environmental goals, including the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development/the Sustainable Development Goals
	(ii) Increase in the integration of the environment into sustainable development planning, including as part of achieving the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development/the Sustainable Development Goals
	(iii) Number of partnerships between UNEP and representatives of major groups and stakeholders to promote the achievement of internationally agreed environmental goals, including the Sustainable Development Goals

Strategy

11.23. The overall objective of the environmental governance subprogramme is to strengthen environmental governance to support the achievement of internationally agreed environmental goals and the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

11.24. The ultimate impact of the work of UNEP in environmental governance by 2030 will be that the environmental dimension of sustainable development is addressed through inclusive, sustainable and coherent governance arrangements. That requires, at all levels of governance, informed and coherent policy direction; concerted and harmonized action on environmental issues and responsive normative frameworks; and effective and transparent institutions and the participation of all stakeholders. It also requires strengthened science-policy linkages, adequate institutional capacities and supporting finance. Strengthened governance arrangements will also support effective responses to emerging issues.

11.25. During the biennium 2018-2019, UNEP will promote harmonized policies on the environment, including in thematic areas covered by multilateral environmental agreements and other multilateral institutional arrangements. It will promote the full integration of the environment into sustainable development policies and more

coordinated approaches to achieving environmental objectives as part of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. It will do so through its role in United Nations inter-agency mechanisms and through advisory services and policy advice to Governments, intergovernmental forums and international organizations. It will promote the development and use of implementation approaches to multilateral environmental agreements that, by addressing commonalities, result in synergy and efficiency of action. It will support intergovernmental and other decision-making processes that are aimed at taking concerted policy action on environmental issues of international concern, such as the illegal trade in wildlife, transboundary pollution and other priorities identified in the Montevideo Programme for the Development and Periodic Review of Environmental Law and resolutions of the United Nations Environment Assembly.

11.26. UNEP will also promote stronger national institutions, better enforcement capacities and enhanced policies and laws to enable the achievement of environmental goals. It will ensure that gender responsiveness is integral to institutional strengthening and that gender-sensitive policies and laws are promoted. To achieve that, UNEP will invest in knowledge tools, training and technical assistance, in partnership with key global and local actors.

11.27. At a regional and country level, through its strategic regional presence and on the basis of assessed needs, UNEP will strengthen the enabling conditions for the full implementation of multilateral environmental agreements and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development by working with a wide spectrum of stakeholders, including the most important actors for change, such as policymakers, legislators and the enforcement sector, and civil society and the private sector, who are at the core of enacting and promoting the implementation of policy and regulatory frameworks. It will also promote the foundations for inclusive governance by focusing on the implementation of the rule of law principle with regard to the environment. UNEP will rely on "Delivering as one United Nations" efforts and partnerships with other United Nations agencies and players on the ground, building and expanding on successful joint initiatives, including the UNDP-UNEP Poverty-Environment Initiative.

11.28. UNEP will expand its collaboration with United Nations agencies and bodies active in environmental governance, including UNDP, FAO, the Rule of Law Unit, the World Bank and regional organizations. It will also engage in partnerships that advance more integrated approaches to sustainable development, for example, by working with United Nations agencies and bodies active in the social dimension of sustainable development, and with development- and trade-oriented organizations, such as development banks. It will promote a multi-stakeholder approach that includes the private sector and NGOs. It will collaborate with networks of institutions and experts, including judicial networks, parliamentarians' organizations, enforcement networks, universities and centres of excellence.

Subprogramme 5
Chemicals, waste and air quality

Objective of the Organization: Sound management of chemicals and waste and improved air quality enables a healthier environment and better health for all

Expected accomplishments of the Secretariat	*Indicators of achievement*
(a) Policies and legal, institutional and fiscal strategies and mechanisms for sound chemicals management developed or implemented in countries within the frameworks of relevant multilateral environmental agreements and the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management	(i) Increase in the number of countries that have used UNEP analysis or guidance and, where possible, are applying a multisectoral approach in developing or implementing legislation, policies or action plans that promote sound chemicals management and implementation of the relevant multilateral environmental agreements and the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management
	(ii) Increase in the number of private companies/industries that have developed or implemented a strategy or specific actions on sound chemicals management using UNEP analysis or guidance
	(iii) Increase in the number of civil society organizations that have undertaken action on improving chemicals management using UNEP analysis or guidance
(b) Policies and legal, institutional and fiscal strategies and mechanisms for waste prevention and sound waste management developed or implemented in countries within the frameworks of relevant multilateral environmental agreements	(i) Increase in the number of countries that have used UNEP analysis or guidance in implementing waste prevention and sound management policies and good practices, in accordance with relevant multilateral environmental agreements, the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management and other relevant international agreements
	(ii) Increase in the number of private companies/industries that have used UNEP analysis or guidance in implementing policies and good practices for waste prevention and sound waste management
	(iii) Increase in the number of civil society organizations that have taken action to enhance waste prevention and improve waste management using UNEP analysis or guidance

(c) National emissions sources identified, policies, legal, regulatory, fiscal and institutional frameworks and mechanisms for the reduction of air pollution developed, institutional capacity for improved air quality built and air quality assessments done by countries with support from UNEP	(i) Increase in the number of countries that have developed national emissions inventories and air quality assessments with publicly accessible monitoring data and electronically available information (ii) Increase in the number of countries that have adopted policies, standards and legal, regulatory, fiscal and institutional frameworks and mechanisms for improved air quality with UNEP analysis or guidance (iii) Increase in the number of countries that have raised awareness of the importance of air quality and have made air quality monitoring data and other information publicly available and easily understandable with UNEP analysis or guidance

Strategy

11.29. The overall objective of the chemicals, waste and air quality subprogramme is to support countries in their efforts to improve the management of chemicals and waste and improve air quality, in order to significantly reduce negative impacts on the environment and human health. Addressing air quality will mean a reduction in particulate matter and other air pollutants over and above chemicals and waste that are harmful to human health.

11.30. Under the subprogramme, UNEP will continue to support the implementation of relevant chemicals, pollution and waste-related multilateral environmental agreements and the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management framework. Special attention will be paid to the implementation of two United Nations Environment Assembly resolutions: 1/5, on chemicals and waste, and 1/7, on strengthening the role of UNEP in promoting air quality. Although there are two separate expected accomplishments for chemicals and waste under the subprogramme, UNEP will ensure coherent and integrated implementation in both thematic areas and also in relation to the Global Chemicals Outlook and Global Waste Management Outlook reports and their follow-up.

11.31. To achieve the objectives of the subprogramme, UNEP will work with Governments, businesses and civil society organizations to help them reduce the levels of harmful chemicals, hazardous waste and air pollution, including from sand and dust storms; increase the reuse, reduction, recycling and recovery of waste; and expand the use of green, non-harmful, non-polluting chemicals. UNEP will strongly advocate the design of products and processes that minimize air pollution and the generation and use of hazardous substances.

11.32. UNEP recognizes that the human health impacts of unsound chemicals and waste management and reduced air quality are often differentiated by gender and socially determined, with the greatest burdens carried by women, children and those in poor and disadvantaged communities. Under the subprogramme, UNEP will ensure that gender perspectives are addressed in its project design and

implementation, while ensuring that risk assessments incorporate gender-specific tools and data disaggregated by gender. It will also encourage the mainstreaming of gender aspects into the sound management of chemicals and waste and in increasing air quality.

11.33. The objectives and goals of the subprogramme can be achieved by enabling countries to integrate the environmentally sound management of chemicals and waste and air quality improvement into laws, regulations, policies, budgets, strategies and fiscal reforms; by increasing their knowledge of the risks posed by harmful chemicals and polluted air; and by promoting green design and sustainable chemistry. In addition, UNEP will encourage all stakeholders, including those in the private sector, to adopt environmentally sound technologies, especially the best available techniques and environmental practices, where possible, for the sound management of chemicals and waste.

11.34. UNEP will emphasize the concept of environmentally sound management of chemicals and wastes, including risk prevention and reduction, for the achievement of the 2020 goal of the Strategic Approach to International Chemicals Management and the targets of the Sustainable Development Goals, which are also meant to enhance sustainable urban development. To achieve those goals and targets, it will work towards coherent and integrated implementation, following up on the conclusions and recommendations contained in the recent Global Chemicals Outlook and Global Waste Management Outlook reports. Furthermore, the role of UNEP in international frameworks will be further capitalized upon to strengthen its work on air quality during the coming years and beyond.

11.35. UNEP will further develop the three components of the integrated approach to financing the sound management of chemicals and waste (mainstreaming, industry involvement and dedicated external finance). In parallel, the organization will develop and share scientific and technological assessments, including risk assessments, tools, methods and guidance to ensure effective implementation.

11.36. UNEP and its partners will promote the environmentally sound management of chemicals and wastes, life-cycle approaches, the concept of a circular economy and green and sustainable chemistry. Such ideas will be applied to enhance the sound management of chemicals and waste and improve air quality, and to reduce waste generation and disposal. UNEP will emphasize the importance of emerging issues identified in the resolutions adopted at the fourth session of the International Conference on Chemicals Management and will continue to support the efforts made towards the achievement of the 2020 goal and the development of the post-2020 framework on chemicals and waste.

11.37. UNEP will embrace and work to advance the environmentally sound management of chemicals and wastes and the concept of sustainable and green chemistry, which has emerged as a promising opportunity to transform the way chemicals are designed, produced, reused and disposed of throughout their life cycle, in addition to helping to inform and realize air quality and climate benefits. In that work, it will build on the lessons of the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer and the Montreal Protocol thereto on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer.

11.38. UNEP will work with partners to address the emerging issue of sand and dust storms. That includes monitoring, modelling, knowledge-sharing, the development

of a strategic plan of action and enhanced collaboration among stakeholders, among other work.

11.39. UNEP will establish, strengthen and coordinate the necessary partnerships to scale up the use of tools and guidelines; improve the mainstreaming of chemicals and waste and air quality management into the health and other sectors; and consolidate the scientific evidence underpinning those issues.

11.40. Key stakeholders and partners include the secretariats of the multilateral environmental agreements related to chemicals and waste, the regional centres of the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and their Disposal and the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants, the participating organizations of the Inter-Organization Programme for the Sound Management of Chemicals, Clean Air Asia, the International POPS Elimination Network, the International Council of Chemical Associations, the PCBs Elimination Network, the International Solid Waste Association, the International Organization for Standardization, national ministries of the environment, finance, industry, technology and transport and the academic sector.

11.41. UNEP will strengthen its leading role in supporting and implementing partnerships that promote better air quality. Examples of such partnerships at the global level include the Climate and Clean Air Coalition and the Partnership for Clean Fuels and Vehicles. Cooperation with ECE, the World Health Organization and the World Meteorological Organization will be strengthened to capitalize on their respective degrees of expertise, avoid duplication and help to achieve complementary results. At the regional level, the Asia-Pacific Clean Air Partnership serves as a successful model. UNEP will continue to host the global secretariats for both the Climate and Clean Air Coalition and the Partnership for Clean Fuels and Vehicles. It will enhance the support it provides to those and other partners to reduce the small particulate matter emissions of the global vehicle fleet by 90 per cent. In addition to transport, its work on air quality will include work across other relevant sectors to ensure that air quality action plans are effectively implemented.

11.42. UNEP will work closely with its regional offices to identify regional priorities and needs and ensure increased coordination and effective regional delivery. The regional offices will continue to support several regional initiatives, including the implementation of intergovernmental agreements and air quality action plans.

11.43. UNEP will continue to leverage impact through its work with the Global Environment Facility and the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol, which are key funders in this field.

Subprogramme 6
Resource efficiency

Objective of the Organization: Countries' transition to sustainable development through multiple pathways, including inclusive green economy and trade, and the adoption of sustainable consumption and production patterns, increasingly involves decoupling economic growth from unsustainable resource use and environmental impact while improving human well-being

Expected accomplishments of the Secretariat	*Indicators of achievement*
(a) Science-based approaches that support the transition to sustainable development through multiple pathways, including inclusive green economy and sustainable trade, and the adoption of sustainable consumption and production patterns at all levels	(i) Increase in the number of countries transitioning to sustainable development through multiple pathways, including through implementing inclusive green economy, sustainable consumption and production, and sustainable trade policies
	(ii) Increase in the number of local governments and cities that measure their resource profiles and report on the sustainable management of resources on the basis of global frameworks
(b) Public, private and finance sectors increasingly adopt and implement sustainable management frameworks and practices	(i) Increase in the number of public and private stakeholders that base their decision-making on life-cycle approaches
	(ii) Increase in the number of public and private financial stakeholders that adopt sustainable finance principles, processes and frameworks
	(iii) Increase in the number of countries and businesses that implement sustainable tourism policies
	(iv) Increase in the number of companies reporting sustainable management practices that they have adopted
	(v) Increase in the number of countries and private sector stakeholders implementing sustainable consumption and production policies in the building and construction sector
(c) Public and private sectors are increasingly aware of and support the adoption of sustainable lifestyles and sustainable consumption patterns	(i) Increase in the number of countries implementing sustainable public procurement policies

	(ii) Increase in the number of countries implementing campaigns, awareness-raising, advocacy and educational initiatives that promote sustainable lifestyles, consumption and production, including gender equality
	(iii) Increase in the number of countries that measure food waste at the national level using the Food Loss and Waste Protocol

Strategy

11.44. The objective of the resource efficiency subprogramme is to support the transition to sustainable development through multiple pathways, including inclusive green economy and sustainable trade, and the adoption of sustainable consumption and production patterns at all levels. That involves a transition to sustainable consumption and production patterns, decoupling economic growth from unsustainable resource use and negative environmental impacts, while improving human well-being. All of the expected accomplishments and indicators of the subprogramme are aligned with the Sustainable Development Goals and targets to ensure a direct contribution and attribution to the achievement of the 2030 Agenda.

11.45. In that regard, UNEP is well placed to support the transition to sustainable development through its extensive networks, partnerships, delivery platforms and flagship initiatives, such as the International Resource Panel, the 10-year framework of programmes on sustainable consumption and production patterns, the UNEP Finance Initiative and the Partnership for Action on Green Economy. The independent scientific assessments of the International Resource Panel help to bridge the science-policy gap and ensure that policymakers have access to policy options for the transition to sustainable development. Through the 10-year framework of programmes on sustainable consumption and production patterns, UNEP will work with more than 300 partners across the public and private sectors, civil society and academia to strengthen consumer information and promote sustainable approaches to public procurement, tourism, food systems, buildings and construction, and lifestyles more generally. The UNEP Finance Initiative engages more than 300 partners in the banking, investment and insurance sectors, encouraging them to adopt sustainable finance principles. The Partnership for Action on Green Economy involves five United Nations agencies (UNEP, the International Labour Organization, UNDP, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization and the United Nations Institute for Training and Research) providing a comprehensive suite of advisory services to help countries the build the enabling conditions for the transition to sustainable development.

11.46. To achieve the envisaged impact by 2030, UNEP will support countries and subnational governments in institutionalizing capacities and implementing frameworks, policies and action plans to promote the transition to sustainable development through multiple pathways, including inclusive green economy, sustainable trade and sustainable consumption and production policies. It will support the private sector across sectors and along value chains in implementing sustainable management and cleaner production practices and increased investment in circular and green technologies. Cities offer opportunities for taking the lead in

moving towards sustainable consumption and production, global resilience and environmental sustainability. Those opportunities are addressed through policy and capacity-building support that will enable cities to move towards resource efficiency. UNEP will also promote sustainable lifestyles and consumption patterns through educational and awareness-raising campaigns and initiatives, thus influencing the demand for sustainable products. Such campaigns will respond to generational and gender-specific roles and needs.

11.47. During the biennium 2018-2019, UNEP will provide continued support to countries and subnational governments to promote a science-based transition to sustainable development. Such approaches should be incorporated into frameworks, policies and action plans to create a basis for that transition. UNEP will also work with the public, private and finance sectors to encourage them to increasingly adopt and implement sustainable management frameworks and practices.

11.48. UNEP will draw on its extensive network of partners in the public and private sectors, including the financial sector, civil society and academia, to deliver on the expected accomplishments of the subprogramme. Increased regional and country engagement, facilitated by UNEP regional offices, will play an important role in ensuring that the subprogramme is well anchored and responds to regional and country priorities. Close engagement with regional bodies, economic commissions, United Nations agencies and country teams, including participation in the formulation and implementation of United Nations Development Assistance Frameworks, are essential in that regard.

11.49. The products and services that UNEP will deliver to achieve the expected accomplishments include environmental assessments; research and analysis on economics, sustainable trade and fiscal policy; methodologies, policy tools and knowledge products; and capacity development services and technical support. Support for the provision of secretariat services and the hosting of special initiatives, outreach and awareness and communications initiatives complete the set of products and services offered through the subprogramme. Multi-stakeholder partnerships for implementation, such as those referred to in the six programmes of the 10-year framework of programmes on sustainable consumption and production patterns, serve to extend and increase the influence and implementation capacity of UNEP.

11.50. While there are strong capacities, partnerships, networks and delivery platforms in place, delivery of the programme of work will depend on continued and increased support from donors. An adequate level of resources needs to be mobilized from donors and other partners. Effective private sector engagement is crucial in that regard, since the financing of the sustainable development agenda as a whole and the adoption of sustainable consumption and production patterns will require significant financing from a private sector that is reoriented towards green, low-carbon and resource-efficient development pathways. As a result of its inquiry into the design of a sustainable financial system, UNEP has estimated that this reorientation requires investment of up to $7 trillion per annum. In addition, the financial system itself must align with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

Subprogramme 7
Environment under review

Objective of the Organization: Governments and other stakeholders are empowered with quality assessments and open access to data and information to deliver the environmental dimension of sustainable development

Expected accomplishments of the Secretariat	*Indicators of achievement*
(a) Governments and other stakeholders use quality open environmental data, analyses and participatory processes that strengthen the science-policy interface to generate evidence-based environmental assessments, identify emerging issues and foster policy action	(i) Increase in the number of tagged and maintained data sets available in the United Nations system data catalogue, enabling systematic user access to relevant data on the environmental dimension of the Sustainable Development Goals
	(ii) Increase in the number of countries reporting on the environmental dimension of sustainable development through shared environmental information systems, with country-level data made discoverable through UNEP
	(iii) Strengthening of the science-policy interface by countries, based on the use of data, information and policy analysis in the areas of air quality, water quality, ecosystems, biodiversity, waste and hazardous chemicals, the marine environment and emerging issues
	(iv) Increase in the number of indicators to measure the environmental dimension of sustainable development made through UNEP Live that are disaggregated by vulnerable groups, especially by gender, geography and age
	(v) Increased numbers of people belonging to different major groups and stakeholders acknowledging the relevance and usefulness of the data and environmental information made available by UNEP
	(vi) Increase in the number of relevant global, regional and national forums and institutions using data on environmental trends identified through UNEP for environmental assessment, early warning on emerging issues and/or facilitation of policy action
	(vii) Level of accessibility and ease of use of UNEP environmental information through open platforms measured against internationally recognized standards for open access to information

Strategy

11.51. The overall objective of the environment under review subprogramme is to empower Governments and other stakeholders in delivering the environmental dimension of sustainable development by keeping the environment under review. Through the subprogramme, UNEP seeks to inform policy action with environmental assessments and open access to high-quality and relevant data and information.

11.52. The ultimate impact of the work of UNEP is that, by 2030, policymaking and stakeholder action are guided by environmental data and information and have fully integrated the environmental dimension of sustainable development, resulting in shared prosperity for all within the ecological limits of the planet. To achieve that, timely, accurate and relevant knowledge needs to inform policymaking and stakeholder action.

11.53. UNEP will therefore continue to strengthen the science-policy interface through, among other things, policy-relevant assessments and analyses informed by regional priorities; strong partnerships with expert networks and scientific bodies (including the Science and Technology Alliance for Global Sustainability, the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change and the Intergovernmental Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services); enhanced country capacity in environmental reporting and data use for more informed policy and decision-making; and, together with relevant United Nations agencies and the secretariats of multilateral environmental agreements, regular reviews of the integration of the environmental dimension into sustainable development to inform the United Nations Environment Assembly and other high-level political forums.

11.54. For successful delivery of the 2030 Agenda, Governments and other stakeholders need to be empowered to track progress of the environmental dimension of sustainable development. By strengthening the science-policy interface, UNEP will assist countries in their use of quality open environmental data and participatory processes to generate evidence-based environmental assessments, identify emerging issues and inform policy action.

11.55. That requires the following deliverables to be put in place during the biennium 2018-2019 to strengthen the science-policy interface: (a) thematic and integrated environmental assessment processes to review progress towards global environmental goals and keep the environment under review (notably through the Global Environment Outlook process and the biennial regional environmental information network conferences); (b) regular identification, analysis and communication of emerging issues; (c) support for countries in the follow-up to and review of the Sustainable Development Goals; (d) integration and maintenance of environment-related information in the United Nations system data catalogue (supported by the Sustainable Development Goals interface ontology); (e) open access to dynamically updated quality data, information and knowledge relevant to keeping the environment under review (UNEP Live); and (f) support for global, regional and national indicator reporting systems that generate data flows, including on the Sustainable Development Goals and their targets. Together, those outputs will enhance the use of open environmental data, analyses and participatory processes that strengthen the science-policy interface to generate evidence-based environmental assessments, identify emerging issues and inform policy action,

including the development of policies, guidelines and instruments to enhance environmental sustainability and well-being.

11.56. UNEP will support the strengthening of statistics offices, scientific networks and partnerships with relevant global Earth observation systems. It will promote the disaggregation of data by vulnerable groups, especially by geography, age and sex, and regularly review gender-environment linkages to guide policy action towards gender equality. Through the subprogramme, it will also develop communication and engagement strategies, tools, methodologies and technical support, targeting Governments, regional and national forums and institutions, and major groups and stakeholders to foster the uptake of policy-relevant information. UNEP will contribute to joint outputs with the secretariats of multilateral environmental agreements and relevant United Nations agencies, such as thematic reviews of the integration of the environmental dimension across goals and the development of the *Global Sustainable Development Report*, with the aim of informing Governments and stakeholders of key environmental priorities and emerging issues so that they can be fully considered and integrated into policymaking.

Legislative mandates

General Assembly resolutions

2997 (XXVII)	Institutional and financial arrangements for international environmental cooperation
47/190	Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development
S-19/2	Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21
65/2	Outcome Document of the High-level review Meeting on the Implementation of the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States
66/288	The future we want
67/213	Report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme on its twelfth special session and the implementation of section IV.C, entitled "Environmental pillar in the context of sustainable development", of the outcome document of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development
67/226	Quadrennial comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system
67/251	Change of the designation of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme
67/293	Implementation of the recommendations contained in the report of the Secretary-General on the causes of conflict and the promotion of durable peace and sustainable development in Africa (subprogrammes 2 and 4)

67/294	New Partnership for Africa's Development: progress in implementation and international support
68/130	Policies and programmes involving youth
68/135	Implementation of the outcome of the World Summit for Social Development and of the twenty-fourth special session of the General Assembly
68/210	Implementation of Agenda 21, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21 and the outcomes of the World Summit on Sustainable Development and of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development
68/215	Report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme on its first universal session and the implementation of section IV.C, entitled "Environmental pillar in the context of sustainable development", of the outcome document of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development
68/220	Science, technology and innovation for development
68/223	Culture and sustainable development
68/234	Towards global partnerships: a principle-based approach to enhanced cooperation between the United Nations and all relevant partners
68/238	Follow-up to and implementation of the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States

Governing Council decisions

19/1	Nairobi Declaration on the Role and Mandate of UNEP
27/2	Implementation of paragraph 88 of the outcome document of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development
27/11	State of the environment and contribution of the United Nations Environment Programme to meeting substantive environmental challenges
27/13	Proposed medium-term strategy for the period 2014-2017 and biennial programme of work and budget for 2014-2015

United Nations Environment Assembly resolutions

1/1	Ministerial outcome document of the first session of the United Nations Environment Assembly of the United Nations Environment Programme
1//2	Amendments to the rules of procedure
1/3	Illegal trade in wildlife

1/4	Science-policy interface
1/5	Chemicals and waste
1/6	Marine plastic debris and microplastics
1/7	Strengthening the role of the United Nations Environment Programme in promoting air quality
1/8	Ecosystem-based adaptation
1/9	Global Environment Monitoring System/Water Programme (GEMS/Water)
1/10	Different visions, approaches, models and tools to achieve environmental sustainability in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication
1/11	Coordination across the United Nations system in the field of the environment, including the Environment Management Group
1/12	Relationship between the United Nations Environment Programme and multilateral environmental agreements
1/13	Implementation of Principle 10 of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development
1/14	Revised programme of work and budget for the biennium 2014-2015
1/15	Proposed programme of work and budget for the biennium 2016-2017
1/16	Management of trust funds and earmarked contributions
1/17	Amendments to the Instrument for the Establishment of the Restructured Global Environment Facility

Subprogramme 1
Climate change

General Assembly resolutions

67/208	International cooperation to reduce the impact of the El Niño phenomenon
67/215	Promotion of new and renewable sources of energy
68/212	Protection of global climate for present and future generations of humankind

Governing Council decisions

27/10	Climate Technology Centre and Network

Subprogramme 2
Resilience to disasters and conflict

General Assembly resolutions

68/36	Observance of environmental norms in the drafting and implementation of agreements on disarmament and arms control
68/99	Strengthening of international cooperation and coordination of efforts to study, mitigate and minimize the consequences of the Chernobyl disaster
68/102	Strengthening of the coordination of emergency humanitarian assistance of the United Nations
68/103	International cooperation on humanitarian assistance in the field of natural disasters, from relief to development
68/206	Oil slick on Lebanese shores
68/211	International Strategy for Disaster Reduction

Governing Council decisions

SS.XI/2	United Nations Environment Programme support for Haiti: strengthening environmental response in Haiti
23/7	Strengthening environmental emergency response and developing disaster prevention, preparedness, mitigation and early warning systems in the aftermath of the Indian Ocean tsunami disaster
23/11	Gender equality in the field of the environment (para. 10)
26/15	Strengthening international cooperation on the environmental aspects of emergency response and preparedness

Subprogramme 3
Healthy and productive ecosystems

General Assembly resolutions

64/198	Midterm comprehensive review of the implementation of the International Decade for Action, "Water for Life", 2005-2015
67/205	Towards the sustainable development of the Caribbean Sea for present and future generations
68/70	Oceans and the law of the sea
68/71	Sustainable fisheries, including through the 1995 Agreement for the Implementation of the Provisions of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea of 10 December 1982 relating to the Conservation and Management of Straddling Fish Stocks and Highly Migratory Fish Stocks, and related instruments
68/205	World Wildlife Day

68/209	Agricultural technology for development
68/213	Implementation of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa
68/214	Implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity and its contribution to sustainable development
68/216	Harmony with Nature
68/217	Sustainable mountain development
68/231	International Year of Pulses, 2016
68/232	World Soil Day and International Year of Soils
68/233	Agriculture development, food security and nutrition

Governing Council decisions

26/14	Global Environment Monitoring System/Water Programme
26/16	Promoting South-South cooperation on biodiversity for development
27/3	International water quality guidelines for ecosystems
27/4	Intergovernmental Science-Policy Platform on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services
27/6	Oceans

United Nations Environment Assembly resolutions

1/8	Ecosystem-based adaptation
1/9	Global Environment Monitoring System/Water Programme (GEMS/Water)

Subprogramme 4
Environmental governance

General Assembly resolutions

64/201	United Nations Decade for Deserts and the Fight against Desertification (2010-2020)
67/7	Cooperation between the United Nations and the Central European Initiative
67/10	Cooperation between the United Nations and the Eurasian Economic Community
67/13	Cooperation between the United Nations and the Black Sea Economic Cooperation Organization

67/14	Cooperation between the United Nations and the Economic Cooperation Organization
67/249	Cooperation between the United Nations and the Caribbean Community
67/302	Cooperation between the United Nations and the African Union
67/303	Cooperation between the United Nations and the Pacific Islands Forum
68/213	Implementation of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa
68/214	Implementation of the Convention on Biological Diversity and its contribution to sustainable development

Governing Council decisions

SS.VII/1	International environmental governance
SS.VII/4	Compliance with and enforcement of multilateral environmental agreements
SS.VIII/1	Implementation of decision SS.VII/1 on international environmental governance, (section II: Strengthening the scientific base of the United Nations Environment Programme)
SS.XI/5	Environmental law
	A. Guidelines for the development of national legislation on access to information, public participation and access to justice in environmental matters
	B. Guidelines for the development of guidelines for the development of domestic legislation on liability, response action and compensation for damage caused by activities dangerous to the environment
24/11	Intensified environmental education for achieving sustainable development
25/11	Environmental Law
	Fourth Programme for the Development and Periodic Review of Environmental Law
SS.XII/3	International environmental governance
27/5	Coordination across the United Nations system including the Environment Management Group
27/9	Advancing justice, governance and law for environmental sustainability

United Nations Environment Assembly resolutions

1/3	Illegal trade in wildlife

Subprogramme 5
Chemicals, waste and air quality

General Assembly resolutions

68/73	Effects of atomic radiation
68/208	Cooperative measures to assess and increase awareness of environmental effects related to waste originating from chemical munitions dumped at sea
68/218	The role of the international community in averting the radiation threat in Central Asia

Governing Council decisions

SS.IX/1	Strategic approach to international chemicals management
24/4	Prevention of illegal international trade
25/5	Chemicals management, including mercury
SS.XII/4	Consultative process on financing options for chemicals and wastes
SS.XII/5	Enhancing cooperation and coordination within the chemicals and wastes cluster
27/12	Chemicals and waste management

United Nations Environment Assembly resolutions

1/5	Chemicals and waste
1/7	Strengthening the role of the United Nations Environment Programme in promoting air quality

Subprogramme 6
Resource efficiency

General Assembly resolutions

67/223	Promotion of ecotourism for poverty eradication and environment protection
68/207	Sustainable tourism and sustainable development in Central America

Governing Council decisions

27/7	Work by the United Nations Environment Programme on sustainable consumption and production
27/8	Green economy in the context of sustainable development and poverty eradication

Subprogramme 7
Environment under review

General Assembly resolutions

67/113	International cooperation in the peaceful uses of outer space
68/215	Report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme on its first universal session and the implementation of section IV.C, entitled "Environmental pillar in the context of sustainable development", of the outcome document of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (paras. 10 and 11)

Governing Council decisions

SS.VIII/1	Implementation of decision SS.VII/1 on international environmental governance
	II: Strengthening the scientific base of the United Nations Environment Programme
24/1	Implementation of decision SS.VII/1 on international environmental governance
	III: Strengthening the scientific base of the United Nations Environment Programme
24/11	Intensified environmental education for achieving sustainable development
SS.X/5	Global Environment Outlook: environment for development
SS.XII/6	World environmental situation

United Nations Environment Assembly resolutions

1/4	Science-policy interface